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Algeria ... 6.00 Din. Austria ... 17 S. Bahrain ... 0.650 Din. Belgium ... 37 B.Fr. Canada ... C$ 1.10 Cyprus ... 525 Mils. Denmark 7.00 D.Kr. Egypt ... 100 P. Finland ... 6.00 F.M. France ... 5.00 F. Germany ... 2.20 D.M. Great Britain ... 40 P. Greece ... 60 Drs. Iran ... 175 Rials. Israel ... I.S. 70.00. Italy ... 1300 Lire. Jordan ... 450 Fils. Kenya ... Shs. 16.00. Kuwait ... 500 Fils. Lebanon ... 0.4.50. Libya ... L.Din. 0.35. Luxembourg 38 L.Fr. Madeira ... 80 Esc. Malta ... 35 Cents. Morocco ... 5.50 Dh. Netherlands 2.50 Fl. Nigeria ... 170 K. Norway ... 6.00 N.Kr. Oman ... 0.700 Rials. Portugal ... 70 Esc. Qatar ... 6.50 Rials. Rep. of Ireland 60 P. Saudi Arabia 6.00 R. Spain ... 90 Ptas. Sweden ... 6.00 S.Kr. Switzerland 2.00 S.Fr. Tunisia ... 0.500 Din. Turkey ... T.L. 200.00. U.A.E. ... 6.50 Dirh. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 50.85. Yugoslavia ... 76 D.

No. 31,333 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1983 ESTABLISHED 1887

PLO Rebels Start Drive On Arafat At Tripoli

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Dissident Palestinians launched an offensive Tuesday against supporters of Yasser Arafat, breaking into parts of the loyalist-held refugee camp at Badawi near Tripoli and inflicting heavy casualties on the defenders.

State-run Beirut radio said they captured a security headquarters inside the camp, apparently a building on the perimeter used by the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman's own special forces. It said Badawi was expected to fall within hours to an armored column advancing from the north.

Syrian and dissident artillery units fired heavy-caliber shells from the south, it added. About 75 loyalist guerrillas were evacuated from the camp for treatment at a field hospital in Tripoli, while in the city itself at least 40 persons were killed and 25 wounded by shell and rocket fire, Lebanese security sources said.

The attack began shortly after 7 A.M. with the Syrians and the dissidents, who broke with Mr. Arafat six months ago, laying down an artillery barrage to cover the advance, the security sources said. The loyalists were heavily outgunned.

The pro-Arafat press agency WAFA said shells fell at the rate of 30 a minute as the rebels, backed by Syrian troops and a column of 60 Syrian tanks, moved in from three directions. Loyalists based close to Tripoli's port responded with salvos of Soviet-made rockets against dissident positions in the surrounding hills.

Shells fell in the city sporadically throughout the morning although the main force of the offensive was clearly directed at Badawi, Mr. Arafat's last military camp in Lebanon.

Each side accused the other of starting the fighting, which appeared to mark the end of a cease-fire arranged through mediation by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, military

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

The Associated Press

An elderly protester, carrying a cross bearing the names Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was led away by police Tuesday during a demonstration protesting the arrival of U.S. cruise missiles at England's Greenham Common air base. The base was blockaded by protesters after the arrival Monday of the missiles, to be stationed next month in Western Europe.

U.K. Defense Aide Sprayed With Paint As Missile Protests, Arrests Continue

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Britain's defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, was sprayed with paint and manhandled by anti-nuclear protesters at a meeting with university students Tuesday, while scores of women demonstrators were arrested at the Greenham Common air base as preparations for deployment of U.S. cruise missiles went ahead.

Mr. Heseltine's face and hair were covered with red paint and he was prevented for 50 minutes from reaching a hall at Manchester University, according to the Press Association, a domestic news agency. About 200 protesters were responsible. Mr. Heseltine was quoted as telling them, "I am a representative of a government that was elected by the British people. You will not stop us or silence us with the rule of the mob."

At Greenham Common, about 100 women were arrested Tuesday after staging protests, including blocking access to the Royal Air Force base and chaining themselves to fences. Hundreds of police officers, some on horseback and others using guard dogs, attempted unsuccessfully to prevent trouble.

Police said 141 women had been arrested at Greenham Common since the first cruise missiles arrived Monday. The women were charged with obstruction and were released on bail. Two hundred chanting demonstrators at the main gate of the House of Commons in London were arrested Tuesday night and were to be charged with obstruction.

The latest arrests brought to nearly 400 the total number of arrests since the missiles arrived. The figure includes 38 protesters arrested in London on Monday and three who climbed a radio tower Tuesday at Faslane base in Scotland, where Britain's Polaris nuclear submarines dock.

The missiles' arrival at Greenham Common follows a prolonged controversy over whether the medium-range nuclear weapons should be stationed in Britain. Caught off guard, the women protesters and other anti-nuclear activists vowed to step up their efforts.

Angry shouts filled the air out-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Turkish Cypriots, in a Surprise, Declare Independent Republic

Move Assailed In Greece, U.S. And Britain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Turkish Cypriots declared their sector of the divided Mediterranean island independent on Tuesday, stunning residents of the Greek-dominated part of the island and drawing widespread international condemnation.

The action followed a unanimous vote for independence by the Turkish Cypriot assembly, which decided to name its part of the island the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The reason for the timing of the vote was not clear. Talks on the islands' future, held under United Nations auspices, were broken off in May. But in August, Turkish Cypriot leaders said they wanted to resume the talks.

In Greece, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou met in emergency session with his armed forces commanders after the announcement from Nicosia.

Turkey said the announcement took it by surprise. But later in the day Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said Turkey would recognize the new state. Diplomats in Ankara said Turkey previously had cautioned the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, against declaring independence.

The action was expected to sharpen the conflict between Greece and Turkey over the future of the island.

Cyprus has been divided into Greek and Turkish sectors since 1975. Turkish troops invaded and occupied the northern part of the island on July 20, 1974, after a Greek Cyprint coup that toppled the government of the late Archbishop Makarios. But when the Turkish Cypriot Federated State was proclaimed on Feb. 13, 1975, its new president, Mr. Denktash, said he would not seek international recognition of the entity.

Spyros Kyprianou, president of the Cyprus Republic, bitterly condemned Tuesday's declaration.

"The action taken by the illegal regime in the occupied area is condemned by everybody," he said. "Every effort must be made to neutralize and reverse it."

Britain, guarantor with Greece and Turkey of a 1960 treaty giving Cyprus independence from Britain, said it deplored the independence declaration and called for urgent talks with Athens and Ankara.

The independence declaration was also condemned by West Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and the United States.

Britain retains two sovereign military bases on Cyprus but said the Turkish Cypriot declaration would not lead to any British troop movements.

Sources on the Turkish-occupied side of the "green line" that divides Nicosia said Turkish troops and Turkish Cyprint border guards had been put on a state of alert.

But a government official on the Greek Cypriot side denied rumors that a state of emergency would be declared in the republic.

In New York, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, expressed regret at Mr. Denktash's announcement. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, who in August had proposed a plan for settling the nation's problems, said Tuesday's announcement was contrary to UN Security Council resolutions on Cyprus.

Victor Gauci of Malta, president of the UN Security Council, said the council would meet briefly late Tuesday at the request of Cyprus and Britain and a formal meeting was likely Wednesday.

Greece said it was pressing its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Community to declare their opposition to the move. Turkey is also a member of NATO.

The secretary-general of the Commonwealth, Sir Sridath Ramphal, called on the 48 Commonwealth governments to denounce the independence declaration, which he called an "illegal and unilateral act."

Soon after the independence proclamation, Turkish Cypriot authorities closed the only crossing point between the two sides, in Nicosia.

Foreign diplomats and UN officials were allowed by Turkish police to enter their sector but foreign tourists were turned back. It has been Turkish policy since the invasion to forbid Greek or Turkish Cypriots from crossing from one side to the other.

A Cypriot government spokesman, Andreas Christofides, said that although Turkish Cypriot leaders had been threatening to proclaim independence since May, when the UN General Assembly approved a Cypriot-backed resolution calling for the removal of all foreign troops from the island, the timing of the proclamation "came as a complete surprise."

Mr. Christofides said President Kyprianou spoke by telephone with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and with Mr. Papandreou about the situation.

The 1974 invasion forced

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The Associated Press

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus addressed student protesters Tuesday in Nicosia after Turkish Cypriots declared an independent Turkish Republic of North Cyprus.

United Press International

President Reagan spoke outside the White House after returning from his tour in Asia. With him are Nancy Reagan and two South Korean children, Ahn Ji Sook, left, and Lee Kil Woo, who were brought to the United States by the Reagans for medical treatment.

Domestic Politics Key to Reagan Tour

Republicans Expect to Use His Asian Visit to Advantage

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, returning to Washington from his visit to Japan and South Korea, brought with him two ailing Korean children and a happy Republican Party camera crew loaded with videotape cassettes of a performance they hope will be a hit during next year's presidential election campaign.

In the opinion of political aides, Mr. Reagan played the part of the front-line commander in chief perfectly as he toured the Demilitarized Zone of Korea in an army jacket, roused U.S. troops with an emotional speech and listened to an army chaplain praise him as the leader of the Free World.

At the forward U.S. position known as Guardpost Collier, where space was so limited that most reporters were left at a camp below, a camera crew employed by the Republican National Committee was given a choice position to record Mr. Reagan peering through army field glasses at North Korean positions and a statue of the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung.

It was the highlight of a day in which the president was portrayed as a democratic and reverent leader who ate in an army mess hall with

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enlisted men — the president was offered two cheeseburgers but returned one — and attended a worship service featuring a choir of Korean orphans and a chaplain who espoused a view of the world similar to Mr. Reagan's.

The setting for the service, at a facility ordinarily used for a motor pool, included camouflage netting and an armored personnel carrier. Asked by a reporter why the armored vehicle was there, a military policeman said, "It's there as a backdrop."

The scene at Camp Liberty Bell, where most of these events took place, was reminiscent of one of those casts-of-thousands films where reporters, White House staff members and soldiers played the part of extras and wandered freely from set to set between scenes.

Two weeks earlier, the television networks were complaining because the U.S. military prevented them from televising the invasion of Grenada. They had no complaints Sunday, as the army provided a helicopter to airlift videotapes out in time to make the evening news back in the United States. Reporters were provided a score of telephones on which they could dial directly to their home offices in the United States.

For those who missed it all on television over the weekend, highlights are likely to be available again and again during the 1984 election campaign, courtesy of the Republican National Committee. The film is expected to be pur-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Holdings Of Tactical A-Arms Listed

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a confidential report to Congress, the Defense Department says the U.S. nuclear arsenal for medium-range, short-range and naval weapons includes 10,800 warheads and emphasizes bombs and missiles over artillery.

The report, which provides the first authoritative disclosure of the mix of weapons in the so-called theater and tactical arsenal, shows that 5,845 warheads are in Europe. Some are under U.S. control, and others are under joint control of the United States and the European nation where they are based.

The report, which is classified secret, shows the European stockpiles to hold about 150 warheads fewer than previously reported. The United States and West European allies have agreed to withdraw almost 2,000 warheads from those stockpiles over the next five years.

The arsenal in Western Europe is scheduled to be increased over the same period with the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles. The net loss to the stockpiles will thus be about 1,400 warheads.

The decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to reduce the medium- and short-range nuclear stockpile in Europe, U.S. officials have said, was not related to negotiations with the Soviet Union intended to reduce the deployment of nuclear arms.

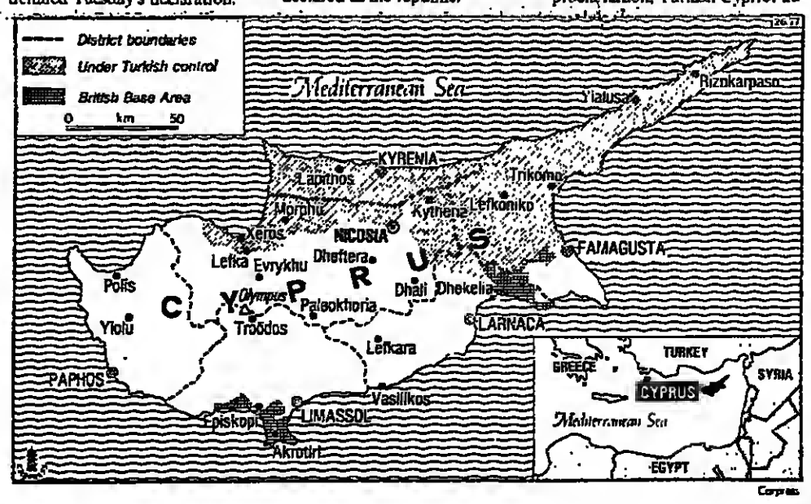
Even so, some of the warheads remaining in Europe may be subject to those negotiations. The aerial bombs and Lance missiles, for example, could become part of an arms reduction agreement. On the other hand, Pershing-1 missiles and the Nike-Hercules missiles will be withdrawn in any event.

The Pershing-1s are to be replaced, one for one, by the longer-range, more accurate Pershing-2s, which the Reagan administration has put on the bargaining table in seeking a reduction of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles aimed at Western Europe. The Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missiles will be replaced by Patriot missiles with conventional warheads.

The medium-range and short-range nuclear warheads in the U.S. arsenal are in addition to about 9,200 warheads on strategic weapons comprising long-range bombers, submarines armed with ballistic missiles, and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The distinction between strate-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



West Germany Seizes U.S. Computer Ready for Shipment to Soviet Union

By Leslie Maitland Werner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The West German authorities seized a highly sophisticated computer made in the United States minutes before it was to leave for the Soviet Union via Sweden, the Treasury Department has reported.

John M. Walker Jr., assistant secretary of the Treasury for enforcement and operations, said Monday the seizure was made on Friday "in the nick of time."

He said U.S. Customs officials stationed in West Germany had told the authorities there about the planned shipment after receiving word that the complex minicomputer, made by the Digital Equipment Corp., would be smuggled into the Soviet Union.

The Commerce Department has banned shipment of the computer to nations of the Eastern bloc to keep them from acquiring high-technology equipment that could be used for military purposes. The Soviet Union lacks the technology to manufacture this type of computer, U.S. officials said.

Joseph Nahil, a spokesman for the manufacturer, said the computer, a VAX 11-782, was a top-of-the-line system sold frequently in the United States and used primarily for structural analysis in the construction industry and in electromechanical design.

It can also be used "for missile guidance or something like that" and for "keeping track of troops and weapons," said William Green, deputy assistant commissioner of the Customs Service. It is sold to the U.S. military.

The computer had been shipped by a firm in New York State to an affiliated company in South Africa and from there to Hamburg, where it was seized, Mr. Walker said. He said the computer had been loaded aboard a freighter that was about to sail to Sweden when authorization came from a West German court to remove the computer from the ship.

West German customs agents had been waiting on the pier for hours for the authorization. At first, the courts had denied the U.S. government's request that the computer be seized. But an appeals court reversed this and granted the authorization seven minutes before the freighter was to sail.

The Treasury Department disclosed the seizure amid a battle between the Reagan administration and some House Democrats over the terms of a bill to renew the government's authority to control the export of goods and technology.

A House-passed bill, which is weaker than the administration would like, curtails funds for the Customs Service's export-control enforcement campaign. The bill would also stop the service's practice of randomly searching cargo at the borders for illegal exports, without having specific information that something is being smuggled.

Mr. Walker said he was "extremely critical" of the House bill, which he said would weaken enforcement at a time when obtaining the latest U.S. technology was "the highest priority for Soviet espionage."

He said, "With a creaking, failing Soviet economy with underdeveloped research capability, they are dependent on U.S. technology, particularly in defense applications."

Mr. Walker, who oversees the Customs Service for the Treasury Department, said the West German court had granted permission for the seizure last week after U.S. and West German officials found evidence to suggest that the information they received about the shipment was correct.

For one thing, he said, all trademarks and serial numbers had been obliterated, which would make it harder to trace and provided "strong evidence of criminal intent."

INSIDE

U.S. Officer, Aide Killed in Athens Attack

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Two gunmen shot and killed a U.S. naval officer and his Greek civilian driver as they sat in rush-hour traffic here Tuesday morning, police said.

Captain George Tsantes, 53, of New York, who was attached to the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group in Greece, was shot by two men on a motorscooter as he sat in his car at a traffic light, police said. His driver, Nikos Veloutsos, 62, died later of stomach wounds.

The scooter passenger fired at least seven shots with a .45-caliber Magnum through the closed window, a police official said. Captain Tsantes was hit at least four times.

"A bullet below the heart probably killed him instantly," said Haralambos Stamoulis, the local coroner. "He also was wounded in the shoulder and abdomen."

A Greek terrorist group calling itself November 17 claimed responsibility for the killings, a police spokesman said. The group, named after the date a student rebellion was quelled by Greece's military dictators in 1973, said in a telephone call to a newspaper that it would "explain the reasons for slaying Tsantes in a file to be sent to Greek newspapers."

At the time of the attack, Captain Tsantes was driving to his office at the U.S. Embassy in Athens from his home in the northern suburb of Kifissa, an embassy spokesman said. The assailants escaped.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou telephoned U.S. Ambassador Monteagle Stearns "to express deep grief for the killing," a government spokesman said.

In Washington, the State Department issued a statement calling the shooting "a cowardly and despicable act."

Captain Tsantes previously had served as an engineering officer aboard nuclear-powered surface ships.

It was the first shooting of a U.S. diplomat in Greece since Richard Welch, a CIA station chief, was killed by gunmen outside his home on Christmas Day in 1975.

The Tsantes shooting appeared to be the fourth politically motivated killing in the Greek capital in the past nine months.

A Greek newspaper publisher was shot down in his office in March. A senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organization was shot by gunmen on a motorbike in August. A Jordanian Embassy security guard was killed last week in central Athens by a gunman.

No arrests have been made in any of the killings.

Central Office: Frankfurt am Main ... Madrid, Milan, New York, Osaka, Paris, São Paulo, Tokyo. Representative Offices: Bahrain, Bogotá, Cairo, Caracas, Chicago ... Johannesburg, Lagos, Los Angeles, Mexico, Moscow, Nagoya, Nairobi, Peking, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto. Subsidiaries: Geneva, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Singapore, Toronto, Zurich.

35-Minute Arms Session Is Held in Geneva; Talks To Resume on Thursday

New York Times Service

GENEVA — A three-sentence announcement by the U.S. mission that the talks with the Soviet Union on intermediate-range nuclear missiles would resume Thursday ended speculation that a Soviet walkout had terminated a 35-minute meeting of the two delegations Tuesday.

The unusual brevity of Tuesday's formal session of the missile talks increased speculation of a possible Soviet walkout. This was prompted by the arrival Monday in Britain of the first of the new U.S. cruise missiles that are to be deployed by the Atlantic alliance in Europe beginning next month.

The speculation was not allayed by the refusal of Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, the Soviet delegation leader, to answer reporters' questions as he left the offices of the U.S. arms negotiators here.

"I am under agreement not to talk," the Soviet diplomat said.

There was no immediate explanation from the U.S. side here for the brevity of the session, the first plenary meeting to follow the American offer to place a ceiling of 420 on the nuclear warheads on each side's intermediate-range missiles. The offer was presented Monday to Mr. Kvitsinsky by the U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze.

[Tass called the latest U.S. proposal "absolutely unacceptable," Reuters reported Tuesday from Moscow. In the first official response to the U.S. initiative, Tass said it did nothing to bring the two sides closer together and was only a new version of the U.S. "interim option" put forward earlier this year.]

The routine announcement from the U.S. mission in Geneva simply confirmed the holding of Tuesday's meeting, its duration, and the fixing of the next formal session for Thursday at the Soviet mission.

Many observers do not expect the Soviet Union to carry out its threat to break off the talks if the alliance begins the planned deployment over five years of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles before the final approval of the stationing of such missiles in West Germany is given by the Bonn parliament. This approval — if an accord can not be reached here beforehand — is expected to be given at the close of a debate to be held next week.

The possibility of a Soviet walkout explained the large gathering of reporters, photographers and television cameramen in front of the U.S. delegation headquarters despite nearly freezing weather.

Also on hand were 21 Swedish schoolchildren, brought by bus to be filmed for a television program on peace, two members of a Swiss women's peace movement, and a few representatives of a "peace encampment" here with banners calling for "negotiations, not deployment."

Mr. Kvitsinsky had difficulty finding his way through the crowd of demonstrators as he got out of his car. However, with the help of several uniformed policemen, he pushed his way into the building without pausing.

Meanwhile, the U.S. and Soviet delegations to the parallel Strategic Arms Reduction Talks here also held a meeting and also scheduled their next one for Thursday.

■ **U.S. Stands by Offer**

The United States will stand by its latest offer to limit intermediate-range missiles in the belief that "all elements necessary for an agreement are on the table," the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Tuesday, United Press International reported from Washington.

"Our position is that we will do everything we can to reach an agreement this year," Mr. Speakes said. "If that is not done, the negotiations should continue as long as necessary to reach an agreement as early as possible."

■ **Soviet Seeks More Trade**

The West German economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff, said Tuesday that five days of talks with Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and other leading Soviet officials strongly suggested Moscow wants to boost economic relations with West Germany and will not sever such ties even if the new missiles are deployed, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Speaking to Western reporters after a Kremlin meeting with Mr. Tikhonov and discussions in the Soviet-West German Economic Commission, Mr. Lambsdorff quoted the Soviet commission head, Leonid Kostandov, as saying that "nothing should stand in the way" of bilateral trade.

Brazilian Leader Visits Lagos

The Associated Press

LAGOS — President João Baptista Figueiredo of Brazil arrived Tuesday in Lagos for a three-day visit to Nigeria.

Finland's Koivisto Visits Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — President Mauno Koivisto of Finland arrived in France on Tuesday for a three-day visit.

The Associated Press

Swedish schoolchildren held paper doves, symbolizing peace, as the Soviet delegation to the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons passed by them on Tuesday.

U.K. Minister Roughed Up

(Continued from Page 1)

side the base Tuesday as a U.S. Air Force C-141 Starlifter brought what appeared to be a second group of missiles.

However, the government did succeed in dominating the events surrounding Monday's crucial first delivery. Sharp criticism by such opposition leaders as the Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, who warned that Britain was now a target for "saturation nuclear attack," was overwhelmed by a series of government declarations.

In a major speech Monday night, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, underscoring a theme of other recent pronouncements, said, "Britain is ready to pursue . . . a sensible dialogue with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe." She announced that she would be visiting Hungary early next year, her first trip to a Warsaw Pact country since she became prime minister in 1979.

"We will do everything possible to reduce the risks of war and to avoid misunderstandings which increase those risks," Mrs. Thatcher said. "We want and will work for a safer world. Let it never be said that we failed because East and West misunderstood each other."

Official sources also let it be known Monday that Mrs. Thatcher's government had reluctantly decided to end its commitment to NATO to increase military spending by 3 percent a year over inflation after 1985.

The decision was reached by the cabinet last week and will be announced in Parliament in a few days, the sources said. Officials stress that the change is based on a need to restrain government spending rather than any revision in Mrs. Thatcher's military strategy.

After Tuesday's rough treatment of Mr. Heseltine, spokesmen for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament criticized the violence and one blamed it on Communist organizations at the university. Mr. Heseltine succeeded in giving a shortened version of his speech wearing a shirt borrowed from a policeman.

Reagan's Asian Trip Linked To Domestic Politics in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

chased by Mr. Reagan's re-election committee.

The Republican camera crew warmed up for Korea with scenes of Mr. Reagan in Japan, repeating the slogan "Partnership for Peace" almost everytime someone led him to a microphone. In the Imperial Palace, where space for camera crews was limited, the White House television crew for all presidential appearances for historical records was moved out so the Republican National Committee crew could record Mr. Reagan in action.

Last year, when Mr. Reagan traveled to Europe, reporters grumbled about both inadequate information and oppressive security measures. On the Asian journey, security was even tighter without interfering with media coverage, and the oft-criticized White House communications operation overwhelmed reporters with timely information and briefings.

Mr. Reagan was the star of his own productions. Although he had occasional mishaps, such as calling the commanding general at the DMZ "colonel" and mispronouncing the names of both his own Treasury secretary and the Japanese finance minister during a joint statement with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, Mr. Reagan was for the most part relaxed and in command.

His casual manner in the mess hall and at Guardpost Collier pleased U.S. troops. He won enthusiastic applause in the Japanese parliament with a denunciation of nuclear war. And he accomplished his political purpose in Japan of joining with Mr. Nakasone in homey pictures at the prime minister's cottage that cast the two of them as old friends meeting as statesmen to solve the problems of the world.

When the president finally gave in to weariness on the way home, the featured role was taken over by Nancy Reagan, who cuddled two young Korean children. The children will undergo heart surgery in the United States.

The videotape shot by a pool NBC camera crew of Mrs. Reagan and the two youngsters, Lee Kil Woo, 4, and Ahn Ji Sook, 7, was taken off Air Force One at an Air Force base in Alaska on the return flight to the United States and given to television networks for use on their morning shows.

When Mr. Reagan reached the White House on Monday afternoon and addressed a crowd of 200 staff members gathered on the South Lawn, he said the trip to Asia had produced "a renewed energy and renewed commitment to our fundamental goals of building a new era of peace and prosperity." And he added with the smile of a pleased performer, "Just as soon as we readjust our clocks."

PLO Rebels Launch Offensive On Arafat Loyalists at Tripoli

(Continued from Page 1)

sources said Tuesday that Israel would require Lebanese seeking to cross the Awali River bridges in cars to obtain special military permits beginning Wednesday.

(Reuters, UPI)

■ **Shells Pound Beirut**

Both the Moslem and Christian quarters of central Beirut were pounded Tuesday by artillery fire, while rival Lebanese forces also traded shellfire in the hills south and east of the capital, Glenn Frankel of The Washington Post reported from Beirut.

Three civilians were reported killed and seven wounded in predominately Christian East Beirut, which for the second consecutive day was hit by rockets apparently fired from Druze militia positions southeast of the city. Five civilians were also wounded in a late-afternoon shelling of a Moslem Shiite quarter of West Beirut.

A cease-fire was negotiated Tuesday night.

■ **Arafat Ready for Talks**

Mr. Arafat is sending a top aide to Moscow and has offered to go to Damascus himself for talks aimed at ending the fighting between his supporters and Palestinian rebels, according to a spokesman for the PLO leader, Joseph B. Treaster of The New York Times reported from Tripoli.

The spokesman, Ahmed Abdul Rahman, said Mr. Arafat had spoken Sunday night by telephone with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, one of the leaders who helped bring about last Wednesday's cease-fire.

The spokesman said Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO "foreign minister," had received an invitation from the Soviet Union to go to Moscow and planned to be there next week. He added that Mr. Arafat was "ready to meet anyplace with all parties to put an end to this fighting. He is ready to go to Damascus, for example."

Poles Protest Interrogation Of a Priest

Walesa Aide Questioned On Support of Solidarity

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — More than 1,000 people protested charges being brought Tuesday against a Roman Catholic priest in Gdansk amid signs of increasing strain between church and state.

The priest, Father Henryk Jankowski, has been notified that he is to be charged with abuse of religious freedom. He was summoned to the prosecutor's office in the Baltic seaport for questioning.

As Father Jankowski, a close adviser to the Solidarity founder, Lech Walesa, arrived at the courthouse, which was ringed with police, a crowd of several hundred had gathered. The crowd grew to over a thousand by the time he left a little more than an hour later.

About 50 Western journalists, photographers and members of television crews were taken into custody by the police but were released later.

The case against Father Jankowski is part of a growing annoyance on the part of the authorities over the increasing identification of much of the Catholic Church with the outlawed Solidarity movement.

Church celebrations have several times become protected staging grounds for pro-Solidarity demonstrations. This occurred most recently on the unofficial national independence day last Friday as crowds spilled out of special evening Masses in Warsaw, Gdansk and Krakow.

The Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, spoke Monday night at a Mass in Warsaw for Polytechnic University students. Although his sermon was innocuous, the area was filled with police and their vehicles.

In addition to Father Jankowski, the authorities have told another activist priest, Father Jerzy Popielszko, that he faces charges.

Father Popielszko holds a monthly Mass "for the nation" in a Warsaw church that attracts thousands who stand outside listening to well-known actors giving anti-government readings from nationalist plays, poems and novels.

Sources said Tuesday that another priest, Father Mieczislaw Nowak, who held a nationalist Mass recently in Ursus, site of a major tractor factory, after which 2,000 people staged a march, has also been warned to cease his activities.

In Gdansk, the crowd cheered Father Jankowski as he emerged from the courthouse, presented him with flowers and marched back to his parish, chanting, "Solidarity!" and, as they passed a local newspaper, "Print the truth!" There were several arrests, witnesses said.

"I am doing nothing outside my priestly duties," Father Jankowski declared to the crowd at the church, adding that he had refused to answer any questions.

Tactical Arms Listed by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

gic, theater and tactical nuclear weapons has been blurred as the Reagan administration, in the most recent Defense Guidance, has ordered the armed forces to integrate war plans for those weapons.

The administration ordered that war planning for medium-range and short-range weapons "be fully coordinated with that of the strategic nuclear forces." Long-range bombers could thus attack Soviet targets in Eastern Europe while medium-range missiles might attack the Soviet Union itself.

The U.S. stockpile of theater and tactical nuclear weapons had been thought to include more artillery than shown in a report prepared last year to help justify the Reagan administration's military budget request for fiscal year 1983.

A chart accompanying an article last year in the publication Arms Control Today, for instance, estimated the number of 155mm artillery rounds at 3,500, as contrasted with the 925 rounds shown in the report to Congress.

Turkish Cypriots Break Away

(Continued from Page 1)

200,000 Greek Cypriots to abandon their homes in the Turkish-occupied region. Later, Turkish Cypriots living in the south moved north, completing the partition of the island.

An estimated 120,000 Turkish Cypriots now live in the northern sector, where about 25,000 Turkish troops are stationed. About 500,000 Greek Cypriots live in the southern portion.

During the prolonged unification talks, the two sides agreed on the establishment of a two-pan federation but had been unable to agree on the powers of the central government. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ **U.S. Opposes Declaration**

The United States expressed surprise and dismay over the independence declaration, The Associated Press reported from Washington. "We have consistently opposed a unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot community," the State Department said in a statement.

The independence declaration sparked angry reaction in Congress. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously to urge the administration to "call upon the government of Turkey to take without delay all necessary steps to reverse the illegal action."

Representative Gus Yatron, a Democrat who is chairman of a House subcommittee on human rights, introduced a bill that would terminate aid to any country providing support or recognition to a Turkish Cypriot state.

Last May the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved by a 14-13 vote a cutoff in aid to Turkey if Turkish troops remained on the island after three years.

But the next day the committee added a waiver that would have allowed aid to Turkey if it was deemed necessary for NATO defense.

On Monday, President Ronald Reagan signed a spending measure that included a provision calling for Cyprus to get $15 million in humanitarian aid, with 20 percent to go to the Turkish side.

WORLD BRIEFS

Big Loss Reported for Afghan Rebels

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Soviet fighters and helicopter gunships intercepted a large group of Afghan rebels last week and killed between 50 and 80 guerrillas in strafing and bombing runs, a Western diplomat said Tuesday.

The guerrillas were said to have been caught on open ground near the village of Farza, in the southern part of the Shomali valley north of Kabul, the capital. Soviet and Afghan government forces reportedly have been conducting an autumn offensive against rebel positions in the Shomali, bombing many villages.

The diplomat described the attack on the guerrillas as the biggest setback they have suffered in the campaign. Although Soviet forces reportedly have killed hundreds, perhaps thousands, of civilians in air raids and artillery bombardments across Afghanistan this year, they have reported few major military successes against the Moslem rebels.

Guadeloupe Bomb Blasts Injure 23

PARIS (Reuters) — French paramilitary police have flown to the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe after a series of bomb attacks Monday that injured 23 persons, the Interior Ministry said Tuesday.

A spokesman said the unit of 100 men were flown out with five senior police officers after an appeal was received from the Regional Council of the island, which is governed from Paris as an overseas department. Most of the injuries were caused by a car bomb that destroyed government offices in the capital, Basse-Terre.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attacks. Responsibility for a similar series of bomb blasts in Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Martinique in May was claimed by a separatist group called the Revolutionary Caribbean Alliance. Last month, five bombs damaged a tourist complex and shops in Guadeloupe but caused no casualties.

Talks Are Set in Dutch Labor Dispute

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Talks are planned between the Dutch government and labor unions on public sector strikes that have seriously disrupted the nation's post, transport and business community payments.

Both sides said the discussions would take place on Tuesday, almost two weeks after the breakdown of talks over a government plan for a 3-percent wage cut in 1984.

Government ministers made clear they were still not prepared to change the size of the wage cut, which is part of a plan to reduce a record spending deficit, lower interest rates and encourage investment. But Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said the cabinet would discuss the treatment of public employees in 1985 and subsequent years.

22 Reported Slain During Peru's Vote

LIMA (AP) — Military and government sources say that at least 22 persons were killed in rebel attacks during municipal elections Sunday in which a Marxist was elected as Lima mayor and voters shifted leftward throughout Peru.

The government originally said the voting had been orderly despite threats by Shining Path, a Maoist guerrilla movement, to disrupt the elections. But on Monday the sources said that three serious attacks had occurred during the balloting.

They said that in Ayacucho province, a guerrilla stronghold, 15 rebels and five other persons — including Filimón Delgadillo, a mayoral candidate in Huamanguillo — were killed in two raids. At Huamachuco, 580 kilometers (360 miles) north of Lima, two soldiers were killed when rebels attacked their army post, the sources said.

Gromyko Meets With U.S. Ambassador

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman of the United States met Tuesday with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, at Mr. Hartman's request, Tass reported.

It said the two "touched upon general issues of Soviet-American relations and some aspects of the present-day international situation." It did not elaborate. On Wednesday, the two countries mark 50 years of diplomatic relations.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said it was the third meeting between the two men in two months, but he would not give further details. Mr. Hartman alleged last week that his embassy had been bombarded with microwaves and said he had protested to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The ministry rejected the allegation as "totally unfounded."

Marcos Is Accused by Aquino's Brother

BAGUIO, Philippines (AP) — Thousands of people carrying sunflowers marched Tuesday through the mountain city of Baguio, where the brother of the assassinated opposition leader Benito S. Aquino, Jr. described President Ferdinand E. Marcos as the "prime suspect" in the murder.

Mr. Marcos has denied any involvement by his government in the killing Aug. 21 of Mr. Aquino. His brother, Agapito Aquino, told a crowd of 10,000 gathered in a park that Mr. Marcos was the "prime suspect in the murder and he won't resign." Local pro-Marcos officials allowed the rally on the condition that opposition leaders from the Baguio area not be allowed to speak.

Sunflowers cover the mountaintops surrounding Baguio, and protesters turned them into a new symbol of opposition, showering the roadway with flowers as marchers passed.

Kohl Resists Putting Strauss in Cabinet

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl sees "no reason" to shuffle his cabinet despite pressure to include Franz Josef Strauss, his spokesman said Tuesday.

"I am thankful for the team spirit and the friendly togetherness and I see no reason for a government reorganization," Mr. Kohl was quoted as telling his cabinet at a morning meeting.

The spokesman refused to expand on the statement. But it seemed to indicate Mr. Kohl had no immediate plans to bow to pressure from Mr. Strauss' Christian Social Union and give the Bavarian leader a cabinet post. Mr. Kohl's conservative Christian Democratic Union governs in coalition with the Strauss party and the centrist Free Democratic Union.

UN Rejects S. African Plan for Charter

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — The General Assembly overwhelmingly rejected Tuesday South Africa's proposed constitutional changes that would create separate parliamentary chambers for people of mixed race and Indians but which would still exclude blacks.

The assembly voted 141-0, with 7 abstentions, to approve a resolution introduced by Sierra Leone condemning the proposals, which were approved by South Africa's white minority in a referendum Nov. 2. The resolution rejected "the so-called 'constitutional proposals' and all insidious maneuvers by the racist minority regime of South Africa further to entrench white minority rule and apartheid."

The United States, Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal abstained.

ERA Fails by 6 Votes in U.S. House

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House failed Tuesday to approve the Equal Rights Amendment. The vote was 278-147 in favor, but the amendment needed a two-thirds majority, 284 votes, to pass.

The proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which would prohibit discrimination based on sex, was approved by Congress in 1972. But it failed to gain ratification by 38 states by June 30, 1982, as required. The measure was reintroduced in Congress the following month and could be brought back to the House floor next year.

Tuesday's vote was seen as a victory for anti-abortion groups, although they had been barred under a House rule from offering a provision to maintain restrictions on government financing of abortions.

For the Record

France has ratified a 1976 convention committing it to reducing substantially the dumping of waste salt into the Rhine. The measure, which was approved by the National Assembly and the Senate, ends a seven-year controversy between France and the Netherlands. (IHT)

France will continue atomic tests in the Pacific indefinitely External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said Tuesday in Wellington after talks with New Zealand leaders. South Pacific nations have protested the tests. (AP)

Two police officials were sentenced Monday in the northern Indian state of Bihar to three years' hard labor for blinding suspected criminals with bicycle wheel spokes and sulfuric acid. The convictions were the first stemming from the blinding of at least 33 young men in 1980. Seventy persons have been indicted. (AP)

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has called a two-day meeting of the Nonaligned Committee on Palestine for Friday and Saturday, a government spokesman said Tuesday. The committee was created at the nonaligned summit in New Delhi this year. (AP)

Prime Minister Milka Planinc of Yugoslavia left Tuesday for an official four-day visit to Britain that will include talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the state-run news agency Tanjug said. (AP)

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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Castro Assails U.S. Invasion Of Grenada

But Coup 'Opened Doors' To Aggression, He Says

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

HAVANA — President Fidel Castro of Cuba, denouncing the U.S. invasion of Grenada, says it came only after the men who had overthrown and killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop "sank the revolution and opened the doors to imperialist aggression."

Speaking for 90 minutes Monday before an enthusiastic crowd of more than one million in Revolution Square, Mr. Castro drew repeatedly on images of Adolf Hitler and German Fascism to describe President Ronald Reagan and the Oct. 25 invasion.

The revolution in Grenada, he said, ended before U.S. troops landed at the airport that Cubans were helping to build at Point Salines. He said the revolution "could not have survived" the internal struggle led by Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and that the "symbol of progress and independence" that Grenada had become "had been destroyed already."

Mr. Castro repeatedly praised Mr. Bishop as an exceptional revolutionary leader in whom he had the highest trust.

"The Coard group never had such relations, or such intimacy, or such confidence," he said, adding that relations "were cold and tense" between Cuba and the new Grenadian government.

"There did not exist the most minimal coordination," he said, "between the Grenadian Army and the Cuban construction workers and collaborators" at the time of the invasion.

"The United States," Mr. Castro said, "intending to kill a symbol, killed a corpse, and on the contrary, resuscitated the symbol."

He said Grenada would serve as the inspiration for revolutionaries in El Salvador, Nicaragua and the rest of the world, having shown that "the strongest forces can be fought and not be feared."

Mr. Castro's address preceded the burial ceremonies for the 24 Cubans killed during the invasion. They were buried 40 minutes later at the Colón military cemetery as an honor guard stood by somberly and a military band played.

A ceremony for 13 Grenadians killed in the invasion and brought to Cuba was to be held Tuesday. Original reports said a total of 49 bodies were being brought from Grenada to Cuba, but a Cuban official said 12 were left in Grenada when they were positively identified as Grenadians, not Cubans.

At Revolution Square, Mr. Castro listed what he called the "19 lies" promoted by the Reagan administration to justify the invasion. As he read each one, members of the crowd chanted "Lie!" and clapped and waved their flags.

He cited statements that the Cubans were responsible for the overthrow of Mr. Bishop, that American medical students on the island were in danger and were the primary reason for the invasion, and that Cuba was considering its own invasion and occupation of Grenada.

United Press International

In Havana, President Fidel Castro of Cuba, left, his brother, Raúl, first vice president and armed forces minister, second from left, and other officials saluted the remains of 24 Cubans who were killed in the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

Soviet Saw Grenada as Another Cuba, According to Papers Released by U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, the Soviet chief of staff, reportedly told the Grenadian chief of staff in Moscow in March that, while two decades ago "there was only Cuba in Latin America, today there are Nicaragua, Grenada, and a serious battle is going on to El Salvador."

The remark is contained in what appears to be a photocopy of a memorandum prepared on the letterhead of the Grenadian Embassy in Moscow. The document was made public Monday by the State Department.

It was one of 21 newly released documents that the department says were captured last month after the invasion of Grenada. An initial packet was made public Nov. 4.

According to the report of Marshal Ogarkov's conversation with the Grenadian chief of staff, Major Einstein Louison, the Russian said Grenada should be "vigilant at all times" against possible U.S. attack but that he was confident the United States could not reverse the trend in the region.

"Ogarkov pointed out that the United States would try now and in the future to make things difficult for progressive change in all regions and continents," said the report, which was drafted by Bernard Bourne, the Grenadian Embassy's minister-counselor.

"The marshal said that, over two decades ago, there was only Cuba in Latin America, today there are Nicaragua, Grenada, and a serious battle is going on to El Salvador."

Marshal Ogarkov, who is a first deputy minister of defense, was not reported to have made any further military commitment to Grenada. The previous documents disclosed military supply accords signed by Grenada with the Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea.

An underlying theme in the documents is the desire of the Grenadian government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to strengthen military, economic and political ties with Communist nations.

Mr. Bishop was deposed in mid-October and killed Oct. 19. The United States invaded on Oct. 25.

One document, labeled "secret," is a summary of decisions taken in Havana on June 29, 1983, by the Cuban Communist Party and the New Jewel Movement, which was the ruling party in Grenada.

In it, Cuba pledged to train technicians and other specialists for making billboards and posters, taking photographs and opposing religion.

One of the documents made public Monday indicates that Grenada was pressing the Soviet Union to give military and economic aid. The Soviet ambassador informed Mr. Bishop on May 24 of plans to ship 3,000 uniforms, 2,000 shovels, two coast guard boats, food and oil products. The Soviet Union also agreed to sell 40 jeeps, 50 trucks and 5 fire engines in 1983 and 1984.

The ambassador said that, in accord with a military aid agreement, 100,000 rubles ($130,000) worth of spare parts would be sent to Cuba, for use in Grenada. Mr. Bishop asked the ambassador for 20,000 tons of fertilizer as a grant, but the envoy said fertilizer was "the only product never granted."

■ Release of Prisoners Seen

David Shribman of The New York Times reported from St. George's, Grenada:

U.S. officials said Monday that they expected the 148 prisoners in a detention camp being maintained by U.S. soldiers to be released in the next two days.

In all, according to figures released Monday, 1,130 Grenadians and Cubans had been taken to the camp just south of the landing strip at the Point Salines airport. The purpose of detention was to "screen and interrogate them," said James Dandridge, a U.S. Mission spokesman. "Once that is done, we are done with them."

He added, however, that U.S. officials expected that additional people would be taken into the camp.

In another development, officials of the new government of Grenada said Monday that 30 citizens of foreign nations had been "invited to leave" the country because they posed "a potential security risk."

Sandinists Denounce Talks Plan

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — A proposal by opposition groups in Nicaragua that talks be held among all political factions has been strongly denounced by a pro-Sandinist newspaper.

The front-page headline in Nuevo Diario on Monday called the proposal an "insult to sovereignty" and a "sellout."

The Nicaraguan government has given no official response.

Last week, both the Social Christian Party, which is aligned to Christian Democratic parties in Latin America and Western Europe, and the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, or Cosep, issued statements suggesting talks between the governing Sandinists and their adversaries.

The groups recommended that Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela — the countries comprising the so-called Contadora group — be asked to observe the discussions.

Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega, president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, also called last week for a national dialogue "to seek answers to internal social and economic problems."

In a visit to Nicaragua on Thursday, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy for Central America, Richard B. Stone, reportedly urged the Sandinists to reach an accord with their adversaries.

Under the Social Christian plan, negotiations between the Nicaraguan government and the opposition would be aimed at convening a free election for a national assembly in November 1984 "with the technical assistance of the Contadora countries and/or the Organization of American States."

The assembly would name a five-member junta to rule the country for up to two years while direct presidential elections were being organized.

Nuevo Diario condemned the Social Christian proposal as "an affront to the nation, an insult to our sovereignty and a subversive attempt to turn back the conquests of the revolution."

Domingo Sanchez, a Socialist Party official who served as vice president of the Sandinist-dominated Council of State, told Nuevo Diario:

"The proposal of the Social Christians, the declarations of Monsignor Pablo Antonio Vega and the statement by Cosep, when taken together, represent a direct and arrogant attack on the revolutionary Sandinist government."

According to the newspaper, he also rejected Social Christian proposals that political prisoners be freed and that the Law of Emergency, which curbs the political rights of Nicaraguans, be repealed.

Eli Altamirano, who heads the Nicaraguan Communist Party, said it was impossible for the government to reach an agreement with "enemies of the revolution, some of whom act in the political arena and others who carry weapons in the mercenary army financed by the United States government."

Mexico Tells OAS It Sees 'No Motive That Legitimizes' Grenada Invasion

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Mexico delivered a strong attack Tuesday on the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, calling it a clear violation of the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, addressing an OAS foreign ministers meeting, said the intervention represented an unfortunate revival "of a practice we thought had been eliminated."

"To our understanding," Mr. Sepúlveda said, "there is no motive that legitimizes the presence of foreign forces in that country."

Mexico has been one of the most outspoken Latin American critics of the invasion, but diplomatic sources said it was doubtful that enough OAS support existed for approval of a resolution condemning the occupation of the island.

Dario Moreira de Castro Alves of Brazil also called the Grenadian intervention a violation of international law.

Jamaica's minister of state for foreign affairs, Neville Gallimore, defended his government's participation in the invasion by describing it as "an act of solidarity and fraternity with our brothers from the eastern Caribbean.

"The situation in Grenada was a critical and unusual one," he said.

On Monday, the Reagan administration issued a fresh appeal to Nicaraguan officials to establish democracy and suggested the alternative for them could be the kind of political upheaval that led to the imprisonment and death of the Grenadian leadership a month ago.

That thesis was set forth in a speech Monday night to the OAS foreign ministers by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam. Mr. Dam said the lesson of Grenada was that "political differences tend to degenerate into violence" without democratic safeguards.

Calling Nicaragua an obstacle to peace in Central America, Mr. Dam accused the Sandinists of failing to negotiate in good faith. He challenged Nicaragua to accept proposals by Central American mediators calling for an end to subversion in the region, disarmament and the withdrawal of all foreign security forces.

These are among 21 proposals formulated in September by the so-called Contadora group, comprised of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. The foreign ministers of the four countries planned to use this week's OAS meeting to sound out their Central American counterparts on verification procedures.

Nicaragua has suggested that the United States could attempt to impose its political will on Nicaragua in the same way it did on Grenada, but Mr. Dam indicated that the Sandinists' concerns may stem from other factors.

"Are the *comandantes* beginning to worry that the very security system developed for them by their Cuban and Communist-bloc associates will endanger them," he said.

■ 5 Take Office in Grenada

Five members of Grenada's provisional government were sworn in Tuesday and the acting U.S. ambassador, Charles Gillespie, announced that U.S. forces would be withdrawn from the island no later than Christmas. The Associated Press reported from St. George's, Grenada.

After the swearing-in ceremony, Mr. Gillespie said U.S. troops would be out "certainly by Christmas." The withdrawal would be "within the 60 days" required by the U.S. Congress, he said, or earlier if Grenada's interim government requests it.

Nicolas Braithwaite, acting chairman of the nine-member council that is to run the government until elections can be held in about six months, said the panel was meeting immediately to begin "taking the administrative decisions of government."

"My first impression," he said, "is that the financial situation will create great difficulties for us" in resuming some of the required programs and services for the Caribbean island of 110,000 people.

Mr. Gillespie said that "from the world's viewpoint, there is now a government here. All of the basic workings of government have to be brought back in."

Four of the council members were unable to attend the ceremony and will be sworn in later. The swearing in was conducted by the island's governor general, Sir Paul Scoon.

U.S. Archbishop Attributes Tensions With the Vatican to Misinformation

By John Dart
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops has acknowledged that some tensions exist between the Vatican and the U.S. Catholic Church. But he attributed them largely to misinformation and said that Pope John Paul II had supported U.S. bishops.

Archbishop John R. Roach of Minneapolis-St. Paul said Monday that the pope's recent cautioning of U.S. bishops against yielding ground on women's ordination, priestly celibacy and birth control was not from "a stern pontiff bent on taking us to task," contrary to some interpretations in the press.

The pope's "basic message to us has been one of collegial encouragement and support, not rebuke," Archbishop Roach, who was addressing the U.S. bishops at their fall meeting, said.

If John Paul has singled out the American church for special attention, he added, it is because the pope wants the church to be exemplary.

The tensions that do exist arise from "misperceptions and misinformation," he said. As an example, Archbishop Roach told of a Vatican cardinal who was alarmed by the rapid rise in annulments granted over the last decade in the United States but who "didn't recognize the reason for it" and "quarreled with the qualifications of our people" on the marriage tribunals.

The American church was allowed, beginning in 1970, to streamline the process for handling annulment requests, an action that sent the annual figure of annulments granted from 5,000 to 48,000 within several years.

Archbishop Roach, who is ending his three-year term as president, said that Rome could get wrong information a number of ways, one source being unhappy Catholics in a diocese.

"There are many people in my own diocese," Archbishop Roach said, "who feel a tremendous obligation to tell the Holy See what a bad job I'm doing in Minneapolis."

Fears also have been raised by some Catholic leaders that the Vatican wants to curb unauthorized innovations in seminaries and by the religious orders. In two separate Vatican-initiated studies, U.S. bishops were put in charge of the inquiries, and they have tended to put a positive intrepretation on the papal intentions.

"We should cooperate fully and positively," Archbishop Roach said, "making use of the opportunities it affords us to contribute meaningfully at every stage."

Car Bomb Kills Man in Ulster

The Associated Press

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland — The chairman of the district council here was killed Monday night when a bomb exploded as he tried to start his car, police said. Security sources said the victim, Charles Armstrong, who was in his 50s, was a major in the Ulster Defense Regiment. Five other members of the predominantly Protestant force have been killed this month.

Hotel in Tahiti Will Close Following Losses in Strike

The Associated Press

PAPEETE, Tahiti — The 201-room Tahara'a, one of Tahiti's largest hotels, said it was shutting down and looking for a buyer because it could no longer absorb losses from a three-week strike by hotel workers demanding a five-day, 40-hour week instead of the present six-day, 48-hour week.

The 200-room Tahiti Beachcomber said it had reopened, but the union threatened to ring it with pickets and force it to close again. Representatives of a third hotel, the 230-room Hotel Sofitel Maeva Beach, said they were willing to attend a meeting with union leaders but added that it would take at least two years for the hotel to recoup its losses.

U.S. Official Links Vesco to Smuggling

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Robert L. Vesco, the American financier sought on several federal charges, is living in Cuba and was the instigator of a plot to smuggle U.S. goods into Cuba, according to a federal prosecutor.

A U.S. economic blockade prohibits such goods and technology from being shipped to Cuba.

The prosecutor, Jack Wolfe, an assistant U.S. attorney in Brownsville, Texas, said Monday that he told a federal judge last week about Mr. Vesco's role in the alleged smuggling plot.

The judge, Filemon Vela, was presiding over a trial to which federal prosecutors asserted that there was a conspiracy to ship $729,000 worth of sugar-processing machinery to Cuba.

One of the defendants, Salvador Ramirez Precido, a Mexican, was convicted last week in federal court in Brownsville of conspiring to violate the Trading With the Enemy Act, according to Mr. Wolfe. Another defendant reportedly died in Mexico and a third, Albert Anthony Volpe, a Canadian, is a fugitive, Mr. Wolfe said.

The statement from the prosecutor was the first indication that Mr. Vesco, who fled the United States more than 10 years ago while facing charges that he had swindled investors out of $224 million in mutual funds, is living in Cuba. Since he was expelled from the Bahamas in 1981, Mr. Vesco's whereabouts have been a mystery.

According to Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Vesco provided bail money for the three suspects in the case and arranged for a warehouse. As part of the plot, the prosecutor said, Richard Silvio Bettini, an associate of Mr. Vesco's who is a government witness, met with Mr. Vesco at a seaside house about 45 minutes from José Marti International Airport in Havana. He said Mr. Vesco told Mr. Bettini that he lived at the house and also had a yacht.

The three suspects were arrested in July near Brownsville, and U.S. Customs Service agents seized 31 crates of machinery being loaded aboard an airplane. Two days later, according to Mr. Wolfe, a lawyer flew to Mexico at the request of Mr. Vesco, where he was met by a plane from Cuba carrying $240,000. The money was then brought across the border and used to arrange cash bonds for the suspects in the case, Mr. Wolfe said.

Robert L. Vesco

The assistant U.S. attorney said the investigation was continuing, but declined to elaborate on what the government was looking into.

On several occasions in the last three years, Mr. Vesco has been linked to financing of narcotics transactions.

French Strike Cuts Power

The Associated Press

PARIS — A four-hour strike Tuesday morning by workers at France's state-owned electricity company affected up to 2 million people in Paris, Marseilles, Lille and Toulouse, the company said. The strike was called over demands for increases in wages and in the size of the work force.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A South Korean Bungle

President Reagan had a demanding assignment in South Korea, and be bungled it. His proper task was to reassure tbe South Koreans, who bave suffered savage attacks from their communist neighbors in recent months, while at the same time quietly encouraging the Seoul government to relax its tight grip on its own people. Mr. Reagan did provide assurance on the security front — in a tone of unusually high emotion. His performance on the democracy front was something else.

The human righus issue had been much discussed before Mr. Reagan arrived. So it was revealing that President Chun Doo Hwan, having calculated wbat the traffic would bear, put some hundreds of South Korea's peaceable and patriotic dissidents under bouse arrest. The president's party, questioned about the detentions, professed to be unaware of them. Did the imperatives of protocol or "quiet diplomacy" compel him to be a submissive partner in his bost's excess of security zeal? The explanation from the White House, that the United States does not interfere in its friends' internal affairs, was a joke.

The Reagan administration regularly declares that its policy of pressing human rights issues quietly in South Korea pays off. But in Seoul over the weekend, Mr. Reagan conducted a pobcy of lond diplomacy. He did not simply stay publicly mute about South Korea's violations. He strongly praised its "continued progress." It was no routine speechwriter who had him welcoming President Chun's "far-sighted plans for a constitutional transfer of power in 1988" — yes, 1988. It was a satirist.

The vicious bostility that South Korea faces across the Demilitarized Zone helps explain some of its lapses. At its worst it is a fair and enlightened place compared with North Korea. It is factually wrong to say that one is as bad as another, and politically tendentious to use that assertion to argue that Washington should review its security tie to Seoul.

But some 30 years of the American presence should have convinced all South Koreans — and, one hopes, North Koreans — that the United States is a faithful ally. The same 30 years should have convinced South Koreans, especially the self-cbosen military leadership, that they only burden their nation's relationship with its principal friend in the world by ruling with an unnecessarily harsh hand. Mr. Reagan is inclined to overlook that. Many other Americans are not.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Capitalism for the Military

The military appropriations bills now taking final shape in Congress do nothing to resolve a paradox: Despite the largest real-dollar peacetime military program in history, U.S. forces have been stretched thin hy a few peacekeeping operations and the invasion of Grenada.

One cause of the disparity between effort and result is the cost of weapons. The new ships, planes and tanks now being ordered carry unit prices so high that even the Pentagon can afford dangerously few. When these weapons break down, the spare parts turn out to be even more expensive.

The cure is not more appropriations. It lies in a hill introduced last month by Senator Charles Grassley, Republican of Iowa. "We want to see the Defense Department apply the same principles and values for purchasing goods and services as all other Americans do. And for one simple reason: It works." So said Senator Grassley in introducing what he calls the "creeping capitalism" bill.

It would compel the Pentagon to increase by 5 percent each year the share of the contracts that are advertised for competitive bidding, until 70 percent of the Pentagon's dollars are competitively bid. At present, according to a study hy the General Accounting Office, a mere 6 percent of Pentagon money is spent competitively, mostly for items like paper clips and note pads. The most obvious symptom of the lack of bidding is the price paid for spare parts. Thus Boeing charges the air force $1,118.26 for the plastic cap that protects the leg of a stool in the AWACS radar plane.

Contractors blame the Pentagon for ordering spares in small quantities, and justify their fancy prices as including officially sanctioned overhead. But they have manipulated the Pentagon's spare parts ordering system to their advantage by regularly increasing prices without respect to cost, or by preventing the Pentagon from buying directly from subcontractors. As the Senate has been learning in current hearings, Pentagon functionaries who question the system are subject to punishment.

The Pentagon's abhorrence of competition affects not only the price of weapons hut something far more serious: their quality. Sole-source suppliers are mucb more likely to produce unreliable goods than those who must regularly compete to renew their contracts. The air force is at last beginning to perceive a connection between competition and quality. For years it has had problems with the F-100 engine used in its F-15 and F-16 fighters. In choosing an improved engine, it is making Pratt & Whitney, the sole supplier of the F-100, compete with General Electric. As a result, says Lieutenant General Lawrence Skantze, it is getting "very good engines with warranties and guarantees that we've never been able to get before ... In a sole-source environment, we didn't have a prayer."

That is an appalling verdict. The competition that Lieutenant General Skantze now supervises is a notable departure for a major weapons contract. It is Senator Grassley's sound purpose to make the exception the rule.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Cruise Missiles Reach Britain

In one sense the arrival of cruise missiles and their eventual deployment makes no difference to the nuclear equation and thus has no bearing on the likelihood of war. But in another sense, that in which the senior partner of the alliance is seen as pegging out its frontier more purposefully, the cruises are apt to be perceived as demonstrating a preparedness for war as much as a determination to prevent it. The missiles provide scope for the growth of suspicion between members of the alliance.

It cannot be maintained that relations within the alliance are at all healthy when the ground for these suspicions, as in the dual-key controversy, is so self-evidently fertile. The misgivings in Britain illustrate the need for a more equal defense partnership between Europe and the United States.

— The Guardian (London).

The first American cruise missiles are here on British soil. Britain should bave its own key. But, with or without that dual key, we accept the case for this first batch of American warheads. Cruise is not only a deterrent to nuclear war. Paradoxically, it can also be the spur to a new nuclear treaty between East and West.

— The Daily Mail (London).

According to the latest opinion poll, a full 94 percent of the British people believe that London should have dual control over the cruise missiles to be deployed in Great Britain so that the United States could not fire the missiles without British consent. The British government believes that such a "two-key" system is unnecessary and might harm the credibility of the nuclear force in Soviet eyes. But if Mrs. Thatcher changes her mind under political pressure and decides that dual control would be desirable after all, Washington should not try to talk her out of it. The missiles, after all, will be on British soil, and there are precedents for dual-key arrangements.

Actually the U.S. finger will not be alone on the nuclear trigger, even without a dual-key arrangement. As the deputy supreme commander of NATO reminded newsmen the other day, NATO rules already provide that any decision to use nuclear weapons assigned to the alliance must be made collectively.

British prime ministers have generally been satisfied with an agreement worked out between London and Washington in the 1950s that provides, to quote Mrs. Thatcher, that "no nuclear weapon would be fired from British territory without the permission of the British prime minister." There has always been a certain amount of sentiment, however, in favor of arrangements that would make it physically impossible for the U.S. president to overlook that commitment and act on his own.

As the anti-nuclear campaign in Britain has progressed, the demands for a dual-key system have grown louder. For both Americans and Europeans, the important thing to remember is that the purpose of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles is to prevent the Soviets from using their SS-20s to bully the Europeans. The United States, with its armada of strategic weapons, does not need Euromissiles for its own defense. That being the case, the United States has no cause to feel strongly one way or the other about the dual-key issue. If the time comes when the Thatcher government decides that political reality requires the strengthening of British control over the missiles, Americans should quietly go along.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR NOV. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: China's Dowager Empress Dies

PEKING — The Dowager Empress of China died [on Nov. 15]. Tsu-hsi was the real ruler of China for nearly thirty years, or since the beginning of the period of her regency. On State occasions, when she and her adopted son, the Emperor, appeared together, it was she who occupied the dragon-throne. The Emperor preceded her in death by about twenty-four hours. Her extravagance and greed of power won for Tsu-hsi a comparison with Catherine the Great, but China made great strides forward while she directed the Government. On the day of the Emperor's accession she induced him to sign a formal convention, with no fewer than twenty-five articles, reserving to her as many attributes of sovereignty.

1933: 'Island' Airfields in Mid-Ocean?

WASHINGTON — Plans to establish a trans-Atlantic airline between the United States and Europe, with intermediate "floating islands," have been announced by Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce. The scheme, according to Roper, would involve the expenditure of $30,000,000, and a 24-hour service between America and Europe is contemplated. To test the efficiency of floating bases in mid-ocean a quarter section of a "floating island" will be constructed and put through rigorous trials before the Government commits itself further on this novel scheme. Even this experimental "island" will cost $1,500,000. More than 10,000 men will find employment for two years in the development of the plan.

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Let the Press Help Grenada to Get a Press

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The argument about America's reasons for invading Grenada goes on. So does the occupation. History's judgment will depend on results of the invasion in the longer term, and those results will depend on what happens next.

It is of the greatest importance that U.S. troops withdraw quickly. No matter how warm the welcome, an occupation force soon wears it out. But Grenada has no local police. They were absorbed into the People's Revolutionary Army. So the rapid arrival of a transition Commonwealth police (not military) force is needed to assure a return to normalcy.

Equally important, for development of a responsible and democratic government — something that President Reagan pledged to restore hut that Grenada has never known — is a free press.

Harold Hoyt, editor of The Nation in neighboring Barbados, said on the telephone that "a strong and independent press would have had a lot to do with preventing what happened in Grenada in the last five years." Mr. Hoyt runs an independent, critical newspaper that competes with a pro-establishment daily and has curbed the government of Barbados at times.

There was one abortive effort by Leslie Pierre to publish an opposition paper in Grenada four years ago. He was detained. Alister Hughes maintained a precarious existence as an independent journalist who originally supported Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement. He turned against it because of political prisoners and press repression. Both know what freedom means.

Any chance for development of a government based on popular consent and regional cooperation requires a local press that is not beholden to any officialdom. It is disturhing that the governor general, Sir Paul Scoon, has claimed the power to ban public meetings and censor the press. According to Oliver Clark, who puhlishes The Gleaner in Jamaica, Sir Paul has not imposed censorship as yet.

The independent newspapers in the English-speaking Eastern Caribbean are mounting an effort now to help get a Grenadian paper started. But they have meager means. This is an opportunity for the rest of the press, which has flourished on freedom, to show that it is willing to contribute to its principles as well as carp when they are violated.

The moment is especially meaningful because it coincides with the big debate at UNESCO on a "New World Information Order," which would endorse the right of government controls. One euphemism is the need to "protect journalists," no doubt the reason for absence of UNESCO complaint about Washington's refusal to let reporters cover the Grenada invasion. The Reagan administration used the same excuse — which is about the first time it has agreed with UNESCO.

Another UNESCO euphemism is the "right to information," which clearly means the right to know all the news a government considers fit to print, and no more.

United States, inter-American and international organizations established to safeguard press freedoms have watchdogs to monitor the debate. Washington is threatening to cut off its large contribution to UNESCO's budget if the principle of press control is endorsed.

A barrage of heavy-caliber words is being exchanged at UNESCO's surrealistic Paris headquarters. In Grenada, the issue is real and immediate. For the same reason that the U.S. invasion was easy, because the island is small, it would be easy and inexpensive for the big guns of the world's free press to help a Grenadian publication join their numbers.

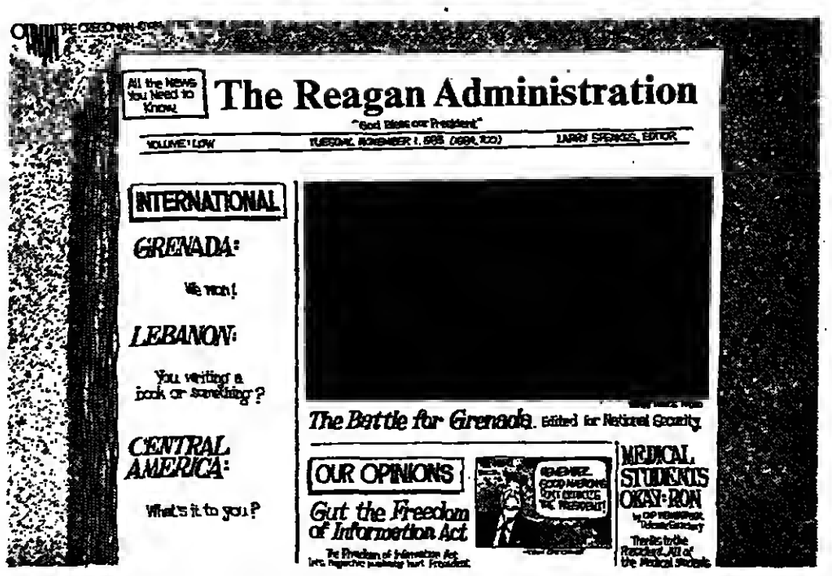
The needs, according to local people, are elementary. They are typewriters, photographic paper, computers, travel and maintenance expenses for experienced Caribbean journalists to help train a local staff. The urgency is to get it going before either a U.S. military establishment or Grenadian officials impose their ideas of information requirements.

No government, whatever it professes, can be relied upon to assure press freedom. That is not a job for the administration in Washington but for the individuals and organizations who do not think that democracy can be the gift of any army or regime but think that it needs its own defense by information.

The sooner elections can be held in Grenada, the better for all. But there are serious difficulties precisely because free political parties never developed. It is in the interest of the United States to get the marines out of the island and let Grenada work toward its own democracy.

A vigorous local press and radio could provide the first, best step. For once, instead of deploring, the press of the United States, the rest of the hemisphere and the Commonwealth could act as well as talk. A gesture of help would be widely noticed. It could weigh on UNESCO and world opinion more than the marines in the longer future.

The New York Times.



In Defense of Arafat, Engineer of a National Revival

By Edward Said

NEW YORK — What does Syria bope to accomplish hy backing the mutiny within the Palestine Liberation Organization? Nothing less than the final rout of Yasser Arafat — at a cost of many innocent lives. President Hafez al-Assad wishes to replace King Hussein of Jordan as the negotiator for Palestine, and thereby to extend his influence well beyond Lebanon. Yet Palestinian rights cannot be recovered by Syrian guns or maneuvers.

In early September Mr. Arafat returned to Tripoli. It was a tragic but inevitable decision.

Tripoli meant that be preferred to be with the refugee-camp dwellers who were his first and most loyal constituency. It also meant that be would inevitably confront Syria and the PLO mutineers it controlled.

For most Palestinians today, Mr. Arafat's era in the PLO has been the decisive political and psychological fact of their national identity. Between 1948 and 1968, when Mr. Arafat emerged as a major leader, Palestinians were a forgotten people — refugees, displaced persons, a nation dispossessed and unrecognized. Mr. Arafat and his Fatah loyalists set out to shape a national community: He huilt institutions, dispensed arms and instilled a sense of bope and pride.

Beyond that, Mr. Arafat did two supremely important things. First, he made the PLO a genuinely representative body. Even his enemies knew that Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian will — although this was not always clearly and consistently articulated — were in a sense interchangeable. By 1974, when he appeared at the United Nations, he had put the Palestinian people and their cause before the world. To speak about the Middle East now, everyone had to reckon with the Palestinians.

Second, he was the first popular Palestinian leader to formulate the notion that Palestinian Arabs and Israeli Jews would — indeed must — seek a future together on an equal footing in a shared territory. To this day, no Israeli leader has responded to the moral challenge and humane audacity of this vision.

True, Mr. Arafat's leadership was endlessly problematic. His vacillations, his questionable involvements with extreme groups and nations, his legendary toleration of corrupt and incompetent subordinates, his frequent inability to seize political opportunities (some would say his incapacity for real leadership) — all these earned him a just share of criticism, most notably after the Jordanian debacle in 1970 and the Lebanese disaster of 1982. But be was always open and personally incorruptible. His commitment to his people and cause had no limits. He seemed both fearless and gentle to those who encountered him — although far too few Americans and Israelis saw him as anything but a terrorist thug.

Nor is there a credible alternative to Mr. Arafat. Certainly the mutineers have no popular hacking of any consequence, and many have deserted to rejoin Mr. Arafat. He cannot be dislodged democratically, and had to be challenged by force. The Syrians claim that they are rescuing the Palestinian cause: Syria, which requested a cease-fire in Lebanon after merely five days of fighting the Israelis, dares to challenge the man who held off Israel for nearly three months.

The Syrian government has made Arab nationalism its general creed and Palestine its particular cause. In fact, its true interest in Palestine is Syrian domination. Unpopular and repressive, the Syrian government had made a vocation of impeding and manipulating others. It thrives in an environment — both Arab and Israeli — largely devoid of ideas and values beyond those of tribe.

The other Arab regimes offer advice at least, money at most — and all sit by idly while innocents are massacred. Israel goes on annexing, occupying, oppressing. The superpowers offer little except arms and, in America's case, a confused hodgepodge of schemes, support and money, too much, too late, to the wrong people.

The months to come will bring the ruthless deployment of American, Israeli and Syrian military power. Palestinian nationalism will not be canceled, although it will undoubtedly be set back. On the West Bank and Gaza, in the camps of Lebanon and Syria, in the Gulf region, in Europe and North America, Palestinians are solidly behind Mr. Arafat. This following represents much more than a commitment to a man: It is a commitment to a view of the future based on pluralism, justice and political resolution of the claims of both Jews and Arabs in Palestine.

If this kind of future is put off indefinitely, there will be upheaval, violence and misery for a long time to come. Certainly the PLO insurgents, Syria, Israel and the superpowers have little else to offer.

The writer, who comments frequently on Palestinian issues, is professor of English at Columbia University in New York and author of "Orientalism." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Patel: A New LSE Director With Prestige Credentials

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The governors of one of the Western world's premier educational establishments, the London School of Economics and Political Science, have announced the appointment of a new director. The news attracted surprisingly little attention.

The appointee is Indraprasad Gordhanbai Patel, a former assistant chief of the Financial Problems and Policies Division of the IMF, a former governor of the Bank of India, a member of Helmut Schmidt's brain trust and an economist — in the opinion of the former governor of the Bank of England, Gordon Richardson — who came up with brilliantly constructive ideas on how to deal with the monetary crises of the 1970s.

There is something peculiar about the white world's attitude to "brown" people. If a black wins a high honor it is news, but browns are neither in nor out. They win Nobel prizes in physics or literature and are barely noticed.

The LSE board has made a bold decision. The school's status has never been higher. The 10-year tenure as director of Ralph Dahrendorf, the West German sociologist, revived its sagging fortunes, both academic and monetary. So strong is its reputation that it could have almost anyone it wanted.

Mr. Patel did not apply for the job. He was sought out. But then, as one member of the selection committee said, "English logic is that no one who applies for a job can be the right person."

He grew up in Baroda, then a princely state with a great degree of autonomy from British India. The ruler pushed education and Mr. Patel was a beneficiary. He headed the lists in all-India exams and ended up at Cambridge on a Baroda state scholarship.

Patel is a caste name. The patels were low caste, a step above the harajans. Education burst the dike and they became a powerful merchant and political class, not just in the modern state of Gujerat, which incorporated Baroda, but also in East Africa, whence many were expelled. Most came to Britain, where they are perhaps the most dynamic economic group.

The LSE is not an easy organization to move. Its students are fiercely independent, and its faculty even more so. The director has only the power of persuasion. Mr. Dahrendorf showed, however, that the leadership can raise confidence and, with it, prestige.

Mr. Patel is likely to make the LSE even more international than Mr. Dahrendorf did.

It has always had strong links with the United States. John Kennedy studied there and its present rising star in the U.S. administration is Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense.

Mr. Patel will want the LSE to be more involved in the Third World. He has done pioneer work on the distorting effects of inflation in developing economies.

What the LSE did for British social policies under the guidance of founders Sidney and Beatrice Webb and such scholars as Lord Beveridge, Richard Titmus and Brian Abel-Smith may be repeated now for the Third World. The LSE is capable of sustaining such an intellectual revolution.

International Herald Tribune.

Deterrence Shouldn't Be Ignored

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In the years after World War II, America joined in a number of arrangements aimed at stabilizing the international scene. Which one has worked best?

The United Nations was the most ambitious. It has been useful in some cooperative humanitarian and scientific efforts and in some efforts at mediating conflict. But it has fallen far short of its goal of providing a neutral international forum to which nations can turn to resolve disputes, while renouncing the use of war.

Most of the regional security pacts have fared no better. Allies have quarreled or failed to provide effective common measures of defense. NATO has probably been the most successful, but it was unable to prevent Soviet repression in Poland, East Germany, Hungary or Czechoslovakia, or to keep Greece and Turkey from battling each other.

Serious problems also have afflicted the international finance system. While a worldwide depression has been averted and many nations have made spectacular gains, inflation has been endemic; trade and currency imbalances have sent dozens of countries reeling into recession, and the gap between have and have-not nations has grown worse, not improved.

Remembering all this, it is accurate to say that the most effective creation of the postwar world was the system of nuclear deterrence enforced by the United States and the Soviet Union.

That system was designed for one purpose only: to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. As we approach the end of the fourth decade of the nuclear age, a period in which there have been hundreds of other wars, it has worked to perfection. That can be said about few other institutions or arrangements in this turbulent time.

The point is pertinent because it is evident that we are about to enter a period of highly emotional talk about the horrors of nuclear weapons and the terror of nuclear war.

As we near next month's start for the deployment of a new generation of nuclear weapons in Western Europe and the inevitable decision by the Soviet Union to retaliate by deploying new weapons of its own, Americans are getting a total-immersion course on the dangers of life and death in the nuclear age.

In the last few weeks I have read two hair-raising books on the subject: "S.I.O.P. The Secret U.S. Plan for Nuclear War," a non-fiction account by Peter Pringle and William Arkin, and "Trinity's Child," a novel about nuclear war by my colleague at The Washington Post, William Prochnau.

A couple of weeks ago a group of scientists held a conference in Washington on "The World After Nuclear War," presenting chilling evidence that a nuclear exchange would "destroy civilization as we know it, at least in the Northern Hemisphere."

Americans can see dramatizations of the tragic consequences of nuclear war at movie theaters in the film, "Testament," and on the home screen next Sunday with the much-publicized program, "The Day After."

All of this is designed to produce a spasm of revulsion at the consequences of nuclear war. It will almost certainly do that. Coming at the start of a presidential campaign in which the Democratic challengers have been steadily increasing the rhetoric of their commitment to "end the nuclear arms race," the effect on policy decisions — both in Washington and in Moscow — cannot be exaggerated.

So it behooves us now to think clearly and calmly about the most important issue in the world.

The potential of death and destruction on an unprecedented, almost unimaginable scale has been there since America and the Soviets exploded the first nuclear weapons. That is why American presidents of both parties, during a period of more than 30 years, have accepted as an imperative both the maintenance of the nuclear deterrent and the pursuit of nuclear arms-control. As Dwight D. Eisenhower said, the nuclear weapon forced us to see that the essential struggle is not nation against nation, but man against war.

Americans understand that we must continue our effort to control the costs and the destabilizing effects of the nuclear arms race. It is equally important that rightful revulsion at the consequences of nuclear war should not blind us to the fact that the system of mutual deterrence has prevented that war from occurring.

Edward Hume, the scriptwriter of "The Day After," is quoted in The New York Times as saying, "I would like to see people start to question the value of defending this country with a nuclear arsenal." That attitude is dangerously wrong. It can bring on the catastrophe that all rational beings want to prevent.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Christians and Jews

Regarding the report "To French Cardinal, Vatican's Theme of Repentance Should Extend to Jews" (IHT, Nov. 8) by Henry Tanner:

Cardinal Roger Etchegaray's more than 200 colleagues at the recent Roman Catholic Synod of Bishops may also wish to recall the following quotation while they reflect on the cardinal's profoundly important message:

We can never lay exclusive claim to being God's people, as though we had replaced those to whom the Covenant, the Law and the Promises belong.

We affirm that God has not rejected His people the Jews. The Lord does not take back His Promises.

We Christians have rejected Jews throughout our history with shameful prejudice and cruelty. God calls us to dialogue and cooperation that do not ignore our real disagreement yet proceed in mutual respect and love.

We are bound together with them in a single story of those chosen to serve and proclaim the living God.

The quotation, from the Declaration of Faith, is in the revised Book of Confessions of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The text originated in 1976 and is believed to be the first such statement by any Christian body as part of its confession.

M.B.C. DOV.
Brussels.

Play by the Rules?

Regarding "The Origins of Reagan's Foreign Policy Failures" (IHT, Oct. 31) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff argues for the respect of law, but what he suggests would mean perpetuating a situation in which the United States respects international law strictly while the Soviet Union or its henchmen would seize hold of one country after another. That this is the state of affairs in the world is demonstrable, and not dependent on the "attitudes" one has toward the Soviet Union.

To use a sports simile: If one football team plays properly and the other commits fouls, and there is no referee to intervene, which of the teams is likely to win?

WOLFGANG KURTH
Magstadt, West Germany.

'Diplomacy Exhausted'

Regarding "When Saber Rattling Becomes Necessary" (IHT, Nov. 8) by William F. Buckley Jr.:

In this column Mr. Buckley professes to be depressed by the use of force on Grenada, "diplomacy having been exhausted." Was the press barred from reporting diplomatic efforts toward a Grenada settlement before being barred from covering the invasion? Or was there simply nothing to report?

DWAYNE VIERGUTZ
Heidelberg, West Germany.

The Associated Press

Amsterdam ambulance personnel blocked Dam Square on Tuesday in a protest over pay reductions the government wants to introduce next year to help reduce deficits.

Public-Sector Employees Step Up Strikes in Netherlands

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Protesting firemen spread a carpet of foam around the Dutch Parliament on Tuesday as public-sector unions stepped up strikes and slowdowns before talks with the government on a proposed pay cut.

A layer of foam four meters (13 feet) high filled the courtyard of buildings in The Hague that house Parliament and the prime minister's offices, police said. Members of Parliament used rear entrances.

A 24-hour public-transportation strike in and around Amsterdam and unannounced strikes on the railroads delayed hundreds of thousands of commuters. Walkouts also continued to paralyze the postal system and garbage collection in several cities.

Union leaders and Home Affairs Minister Koos Rietkerk were to hold talks Tuesday on government plans for a 3-percent public-sector pay cut next year.

The government has said it will negotiate the scales for 1985 and 1986 but will not change next year's pay reduction, which is part of a program to reduce a record government deficit.

Reagan Boost for South Korea Seen as Short-Lived

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

SEOUL — President Ronald Reagan's two-day visit to South Korea, which ended Monday, has given the government of President Chun Doo Hwan a badly needed boost but the effects may not last long, political analysts and foreign diplomats here say.

Now that Mr. Reagan has gone, Mr. Chun must deal with political problems that have gone largely untended since the Oct. 9 bombing in Rangoon, Burma, that killed much of the top echelon of his government.

Mr. Chun moved quickly after the explosion to replace four cabinet members and two close aides who had died. Almost immediately, however, his attention turned not to domestic concerns but to preparations for the Reagan visit.

"Coming so soon after Rangoon, this trip is a big plus for Chun," a European diplomat said. "But it is very definitely a short-term plus."

He and others pointed out that while Mr. Reagan repeatedly gave his commitment to South Korea's security, he did not match those words with a ringing endorsement of Mr. Chun himself. It seemed to reflect a widely held judgment that Mr. Chun, while holding uncontestable power, does not enjoy unflagging popularity.

In the last several weeks student demonstrations on university campuses have occurred more frequently and in larger numbers than normal. Several held recently also had overtones that were as much anti-American as anti-Chun.

Nevertheless, the demonstrations, which have been broken up by the police, have become insistent, and a political scientist suggested the students may sense potential vulnerability in Mr. Chun.

His lack of popularity appears to stem partly from the violence that accompanied his rise to power in 1980, particularly the army's suppression of an uprising in Kwangju that left nearly 200 people dead. Just as important, however, seems to be Mr. Chun's personal manner, which has prompted more than one Korean in conversation to observe that he simply does not have the "look" of a president.

Among South Korea's growing middle class, there also appears to be impatience with the slow pace of what the Reagan administration is calling "political development" — a catch phrase that means loosening fist-tight controls on dissidents and free speech.

Mr. Reagan, in a little-noted comment during his visit, said he approved of the South Korean leader's often-stated intention to "turn over power constitutionally" when his term expires in March 1988. "This will be an invaluable political legacy to the Korean people," Mr. Reagan said.

A long-range problem that requires early attention is how to shape foreign relations after the bombing in Rangoon, for which North Korea has been blamed.

The Seoul government in recent years has courted Third World countries — an activity that the North Koreans apparently have found intrusive. Some government officials here have already begun talking about the possible need for a more "prudent" approach to avoid isolating North Korea further.

"If you force the North back into its corner, it will become a more violent nation," a diplomat said. "It will have nothing to lose."

■ Rights Record Attacked

South Korea has shown "no sign" of progress on human rights or democracy despite U.S. claims of improvements, the Rev. Mun Ik Hwan, a dissident who was under house arrest during Mr. Reagan's visit, said Tuesday in Seoul in an interview with United Press International.

Mr. Mun, a 65-year-old Presbyterian minister educated in the United States, estimated that "hundreds" had been arrested before the start of Mr. Reagan's visit. "The police stations were full," he said. But most of those held have been released, rights activists reported.

China Calls Hong Kong Talks 'Useful'

United Press International

BEIJING — China and Britain ended a round of discussions on the future of Hong Kong on Tuesday as China prepared to release a major article criticizing and advising Hong Kong authorities on their handling of the colony.

The next round is planned for Dec. 7 and 8 in Beijing.

The latest round of talks was the sixth since July. It ended less than a week after Beijing said it would issue a unilateral plan for taking over Hong Kong if the negotiations fail to produce an outline by next fall.

Britain's leases on most of Hong Kong expire in 1997.

No details were released on the latest talks but the Chinese news agency Xinhua quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying the talks were "useful and constructive."

A similar formula was used after the fifth round in October, and diplomats following the talks said then it appeared to signal some progress after a period of deadlock.

In an article to be released in China's World Affairs magazine Wednesday, Qian Junrui, an economist, predicts Hong Kong will play an important role into the next century.

Mr. Qian also writes that Hong Kong authorities have made "serious mistakes" in their overall economic strategy, including overexpansion in real estate and neglect of industry.

Mr. Qian said that after 1997, Hong Kong residents would elect their own administrators, who he said would "certainly make Hong Kong more developed and prosperous."

Dismissals at People's Daily in China May Signal Wider Purge of Liberals

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The removal of two leading officials of the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily may signal a wider purge of liberal intellectuals blamed for spreading so-called "spiritual pollution" in China, diplomats say.

Diplomats said Monday the three-week-old campaign against Western lifestyle and philosophy apparently has targeted other cultural and literary figures considered threatening to the regime of Deng Xiaoping.

A spokesman for People's Daily confirmed that Hu Jiwei had stepped down as director of China's most influential newspaper and Wang Ruoshui was out as deputy editor. The spokesman refused to give reasons for their removal.

Diplomats said both men were identified with liberal Marxist views questioning the absolute infallibility of socialism. Although the views surfaced in intellectual debate among dedicated Communists, they are regarded as contagious and potentially disruptive.

"Once you question the scientific precision of socialism," said a Western analyst, "you threaten to undermine the legitimacy of the whole regime. A little skepticism goes a long way in one of the world's most alienated societies."

Mr. Hu first came under a political cloud two years ago when he was editor in chief of People's Daily. The paper initially balked at criticizing the writer Bai Hua for his screenplay describing past mistreatment of Chinese intellectuals. The army branded Mr. Bai's work "anti-patriotic" and "anti-socialist," and the writer was forced to recant.

Mr. Hu reportedly was censured for coming to Mr. Bai's defense and later was transferred to the largely ceremonial post of People's Daily director.

Mr. Wang, who was the newspaper's chief theoretician, is a leading spokesman for the theory of alienation in socialism. He wrote an article as early as 1981 concluding that socialism is as vulnerable as capitalism to public malaise.

As deputy editor in charge of ideology, he was responsible for publishing an article last March by a prominent cultural official who espoused the theory. The official, Zhou Yang, chairman of the Chinese federation of literary and art circles, publicly apologized for his conclusions last week.

Mr. Zhou said his article was so careless "it could be distorted and used by certain people with ulterior motives and anti-socialist ideas and sentiments."

"It also could lead to some people whose will is weak or whose ideology is wavering to lose confidence in the future of socialism and communism," he was quoted as saying in his self-criticism.

Mr. Deng, China's top leader, reportedly criticized People's Daily for giving attention to a theory that could be interpreted as justifying alternative principles and lifestyles imported from the West.

While moving against leftist opponents in the party, he has launched a full-scale offensive against pornography, Western-style plays, experimental writing and long hair — all lumped together under the heading of "spiritual pollution." Diplomats believe other editors and cultural officials could be removed along with Mr. Hu and Mr. Wang.

The People's Daily spokesman said Mr. Hu was replaced as director by Qin Chuan, who has been the paper's editor in chief. His old post will be filled by another deputy editor, Li Zhuang. It was unknown who replaced Mr. Wang in the other deputy's slot.

Soviet, U.S. Concessions Ease UNESCO Debate

The Associated Press

PARIS — The Soviet Union and the United States made major concessions at the end of a UNESCO communications debate Tuesday that many participants agreed was largely free of the polemics that had characterized discussions on the issue for nearly 10 years.

The actions followed a week of difficult negotiations at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, during which it became clear that no agreements could be reached on Soviet and U.S. resolutions.

The withdrawal of the resolutions as well as one by East Germany made it possible for a UNESCO commission to approve by consensus a communication program for 1984-85 drawn up by Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow and his staff.

The program is to be submitted to a plenary session of UNESCO's General Conference, where approval is considered certain.

The Russians agreed to withdraw a resolution that would have put new curbs on press freedom and included a call for UNESCO to draw up a blacklist of media organizations whose reporting has violated guidelines that the organization laid down in 1978.

The U.S. resolutions that were withdrawn dealt with jamming radio broadcasts and with the linkage between free flow of information and fundamental human freedoms.

The East German proposal covered contributions that journalists can make to form public opinion on issues such as nuclear war and disarmament.

"We may have reached the point where UNESCO can handle communications issues without the tension that has been there since 1976," said Leonard Sussman, a U.S. delegate. "We went from damage limitation to getting some of our own ideas in the program, and not just us but others [Western nations] as well."

Representatives of Western media groups were not as optimistic, pointing out that there were still phrases in the documents that could lead to codes of conduct for journalists, protection of journalists and attempts to define a new "right to communicate."

They expressed concern about another UNESCO commission that was considering codes for all transnational organizations within UNESCO's sphere of activities. In UNESCO debates, "transnational" usually means the major international news agencies, but it also could cover commercial, cultural or scientific groups.

Gerard Bolla, UNESCO's assistant director-general for communications, welcomed the tone of the debate, noting that it did not focus solely on news agencies and newspapers.

"If I underline the fact that books, radio, television and film received the attention they deserve during the debate, it is because too often these discussions have focused on the press and journalists," Mr. Bolla said.

Britain succeeded in having included in the draft a recognition of the idea that a new world information and communication order is an evolving and continuing process and not a concept that has to be imposed immediately.

The British also succeeded in making it clear that UNESCO was not "striving to bring about this order," as the original language said, but simply "charged with exploring" it.

The director-general and a loose coalition of Soviet and some Third World nations that support the proposed order say they want to rectify an imbalance in the flow of news. They maintain this flow is dominated by Western-based media, whose values do not always serve the needs and interests of less-developed nations.

But Western nations and media organizations are concerned the new order could lead to an end to freedom of the press as understood in the West and increasing government control over news and journalists.

ARTS / LEISURE

Elvis Costello: Clockwork Rock

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After Declan McManus recorded his first album, "My Aim Is True," for Stiff Records in 1977, his manager decided to call him Elvis. Elvis Costello wore horn-rimmed glasses and his mild-mannered Buddy Holly image was the antithesis of the aggressive untuned beats and clashes of the Punk then in fashion in his native London.

"My Aim Is True" was a hit. He was compared to Randy Newman (a big influence on his vocal style), John Lennon and Ray Davies of The Kinks. He wrote prolifically; emotional, lucid often quietly bitter songs on a variety of subjects including the BBC, the war between the sexes, and Sir Oswald Mosley. His third album, "Armed Forces," sold half a million copies.

He went into a slump at the end of the decade, followed by what he called "an extreme, hysterical period of drinking and taking drugs." His depression was widely discussed in the rock press. "Imperial Bedroom" sold only around 200,000 copies. His gambles stopped paying off, he worried that he had lost his touch. This year, with "Punch the Clock," he has come back stronger than ever and the skinny kid who was paranoid about his audience and shied away from the press has matured into an available, verbose explainer at the age of 28, with the air of an elder statesman.

Isn't it kind of greedy for a sensitive musician who can discuss Bertolt Brecht, Billie Holiday, Hank Williams and Isabelle Adjani to get depressed because his product sells "only" 200,000 copies? He smiled, leaned back on the sofa and stared into space. He was wearing the same black suit, black shirt and blue loafers he wears on-stage: "Maybe it was because I liked that one the most up until that time, and it was the least successful.

" 'Imperial Bedroom' was a complicated record with a lot of musical options on it, a lot of my interests. I didn't want to be limited to just a disco or rock beat. I knew I was being ambitious, ignoring all the current trends. I mean it was arrogant to say 'the hell with the human league, I'm going to do this anyway.' I put a lot of myself into that album and my audience went down by more than half. You know the audience is there but you didn't get them. I'm not interested in being a martyr, a cult artist, that's not what I set out to be."

His father, Ross McManus, was a trumpeter and singer who worked cabarets and was a sideman with the Joe Loss big band, an English Glenn Miller clone. His father kept up with the hits of the day and there were Beatles and Who records around the house as he grew up. Costello told Rolling Stone magazine: "My father went a bit psychedelic about the edges in 1968. He grew his hair quite long; he used to give me Grateful Dead records, and Surrealistic Pillow." Costello exchanged them for Marvin Gaye and Otis Redding albums, which he would hide when friends came to visit: "I didn't want to be out of step."

Overcompensating, he went even further out of step — out of line, a lot of people thought — after "Imperial Bedroom," cutting a country music record in Nashville. "It was in some way blasphemous. Obviously it was not authentic but I still maintain it's more sincere emotionally than the sentimental pap that most country seems to have fallen to. I'm not an American country artist. I never pretended to be. I'm an English person with an unnatural love of Hank Williams who projected a certain depressed element of my personality on simple lyrics which I welcomed as a release from the precious confusions of some of my own songs."

"Punch the Clock" is selling "better than my last four albums put together." It includes the ballad "Shipbuilding," inspired by the Falkland Islands war, about "the irony that the men end up getting their jobs back in shipyards to build ships to send their sons off to get killed." He wanted an instrumental solo that would agree with the sentiment. He decided on a trumpet, preferably by somebody with a distinct personal sound. Miles Davis was obviously an impractical idea. He called Wynton Marsalis, who was interested, but they could not match schedules. Then Chet Baker played The Canteen, a London club.

Some years before, Costello had found a Baker recording of "The Thrill Is Gone." He was fascinated by the risks he heard him take, and by his trumpet sound. "It was like a voice. I was making up words to that song before I knew there was a vocal to it. I brought it along to a BBC radio show where you play your favorite records, and the host went to the library and brought back Chet's vocal version of the same song. He sings like he plays, he has one of the best voices I ever heard. I became a real fan, started hunting down everything I could find. So when Chet came to town I approached him and he came to the studio at one o'clock in the afternoon, early for him, and did it wonderfully. His playing was perfect for the song, somehow frail and strong at the same time."

Costello identifies with Baker, he is like him in his own way, feeling the need to take risks, though vulnerable when they fail: "But you have to do that from time to time, otherwise you end up chasing somebody else's bandwagon. I'd get bored fast."

On a winning roll now, he continues to believe that "something real can also be successful." Thinking back, he evaluates his first quick success: "I had something that resembled something original. It wasn't original but it was close enough to fool enough people long enough for me to get a head start before anyone could pin me down. And I've managed to keep ahead ever since."

Elvis Costello: Vienna, Nov. 16; Berlin, Nov. 18; Copenhagen, Nov. 20; Stockholm, Nov. 21, 22; Lund, Sweden, Nov. 24; Göteborg, Sweden, Nov. 25; Oslo, Nov. 26; Hamburg, Nov. 28.

Christian Rose

Singer Costello: "Something real can also be successful."

Portraits to Be Restored

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Portraits of Daniel Webster and other 19th-century senators damaged by a the Capitol bomb blast last week will be restored and back in place early next year, it was announced.

'Dear Anyone': Return to Sender

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Jane Lapotaire (as was suggested by "Piaf" on Broadway and in London a few years back) is an extremely starry and musical lady. What we still need is a mood musical for her to star in. "Piaf" was essentially a play with songs; "Dear Anyone" (at the Cambridge) is a catchy kind of collage made up of bits of "Miss Lonelyhearts" and echoes of a long-running TV series called "Agony," which once starred Maureen Lipman, the wife of this show's author, Jack Rosenthal.

With music by Geoff Stephens and lyrics by Don Black, "Dear Anyone" takes us into a curious kind of time warp: Though conceived and written on this side of the Atlantic, it appears to have been put together by men with a deep sense of nostalgia for mid-'60s New York hits like "How to Succeed in Business" or "Promises, Promises."

It is as though Stephen Sondheim's "Company" or even "A Chorus Line" had never happened. There is a laborious opening number that takes about 20 minutes to say about urban Manhattan angst what Sondheim said in the first four lines of "Another Hundred People." There is Stubby Kaye warming over his "Guys and Dolls" performance and adding the odd echo of "Fiorello" for true Broadway nostalgists. We have a show with about 15 subplots but no center, a show that might (like Black's "Tell Me on a Sunday") have worked for about an hour on a record or as half of "Song and Dance," but as a whole evening looks desperately stretched.

THE LONDON STAGE

The show's last line, "No, really — everything's terrific — help!" is a wonderfully apt summary of a musical that has some good numbers, in between most of which it lurches into deep trouble. Ostensibly the story of a telephone operator on a New York paper (presumably of the tacky-tabloid variety) who rises to be its agony columnist but loses her soul in the process, it bears all the traces of a concept on which nobody has quite agreed about anything.

Rosenthal's plot starts by lurching off in various directions after the correspondents who write in with their problems. Mercifully he soon settles down in the newspaper office where Lapotaire is getting richer and nastier (though more amusing) with every letter that thuds onto her desk. Meanwhile Stubby Kaye is mysteriously being elevated from delivery boy to features editor, while out there on the street below Irving Davies is desperately trying to think up some new choreography for the pedestrians, most of whom seem to be suffering from arteriosclerosis.

There's no thought here about New York life that Sondheim hasn't already expressed better in a musical. Indeed there's no thought here that Black himself hasn't better expressed in "Tell Me on a Sunday," and then again you could argue that there's no thought here at all. "Dear Anyone" may have the dubious distinction of being the first musical in history to include a song about premature ejaculation, and it may at times degenerate into a tasteless and soggy shambles with a score about right for a 1957 big-band concert. On the other hand, it also has times (usually involving Kaye) when its appallingly sloppy, broken-backed and loose-leaf book is forgotten and an old-fashioned if ersatz Broadway joy is allowed to rise up from the footlights. For Lapotaire and Kaye alone, "Dear Anyone" is well worth a look. My guess is that in a thin season it would have done well enough; with 10 other musicals opening between now and Christmas it may have to fight hard for a share of the market.

□

And talking of musicals in trouble, over Waterloo Bridge the Old Vic is back in business with a new Tim Rice-Stephen Oliver ministrel show called "Blondel," a desperately underwritten affair apparently set in a lobby of the Plantagenet Hilton.

For the new Old Vic itself I have nothing but praise: A £2-million ($3-million) refit has led to wonderfully refurbished foyers and bars as well as total reseating, so that you can now stretch your legs in wonderful luxury. More important, they have pulled out the false thrust stage that Sir Laurence Olivier unwisely built there during his 1960s National Theatre occupation, and as a result the old Victorian acoustics have been superbly restored.

I wish I could be as enthusiastic about the opening show: As a Christmas pantomime treat for undemanding children it might just about get by, belonging as it does to the school-play tradition of Rice's "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" rather than "Superstar" or "Evita." But as a central figure for a musical, Blondel rates somewhere between Horatio and Will Scarlett: an amiable nondescript historical bystander to whom nothing ever happened, he might just have served as a singing narrator for a story about Richard the Lionheart.

But once you reverse those roles and make Blondel the hero, you are left with a gaping hole where the center of the show should be. Rice is a versatile, witty and adroit lyricist, but he is no book writer and "Blondel" is for much of its time a plotless shambles. Oliver's score is workmanlike but oddly undynamic, and the central figures of the minstrel and his fairly faithful companion have been horrendously undercast, so that we are left searching the sidelines for incidental pleasures.

And in all fairness there are some of those; a quartet of jokey monks, a wonderfully manic villain from Chris Langham, and finally the endearing notion that Blondel and his backing group (the Blondettes, what else?) end up like a medieval Cliff Richard and female shadows. But that is a one-joke idea for which we have to wait a long time, and Peter James's production is unable to conceal the fact that "Blondel" has no motive and no energy to carry us through its undistinguished score. Occasional random gags (King Richard signing autographs on his way to the Crusades and then after his capture doing a haunting little number called "Saladin Days") work well enough, and the anachronism gags are as good here as they were in "Joseph." But they still don't add up to a show, least of all a show used to open a glitteringly restored theatrical palace. Rice without Webber may well not be a bad idea (Webber without Rice after all had his own disaster with "Jeeves"), and Rice with Oliver may even turn out to be a good one, but first of all they need a show to work on, and "Blondel" certainly isn't it.

Cross-Indexing a Few Notes on Biographers

By Michael Kernan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — So what is biography exactly? Is it history? Is it frozen gossip? Must it be about the great and famous? Is it the work, as someone once said, of "an artist on oath"?

And what if the writer views the subject through a system, Marxist, Freudian, Catholic, behavioral or God knows what: Can it still be a great biography? And is it harder to write about the quick or the dead, and in either case, what do you do about the relatives?

And why is it that a biography of Camus sells 5,000 copies while a biography of Bruce Springsteen sells 104,000?

Thirty published biographers and a bunch of other people spent two days discussing these things at a Library of Congress seminar, "In Celebration of Biography," and they didn't get to first base.

Everyone did seem to agree that the biographer shouldn't step onto the canvas and say, "See? Here's the Oedipus Complex at work. Now, the significance of the stepmother is — " Just tell the story.

And that's what they did best, as the seminar warmed up. Like, how do you pick your subject?

A. Scott Berg (Maxwell Perkins, Samuel Goldwyn) went to Princeton mainly because it was where his idol, F. Scott Fitzgerald, had gone. Swimming deliriously in the Fitzgeraldiana rather maniacally preserved there, including the wall he threw up on, Berg connected with biographer Carlos Baker, who led the undergraduate to Hemingway and Thomas Wolfe. They led the student in turn to their great editor at Scribner's, Maxwell Perkins.

Berg caught fire. He checked out of the library the one book extant on Perkins, kept it for 2½ years so no one else would find it and be inspired. He read everybody's letters in Baker's huge cache ("he let me take 10 a day, and I'd come in every morning like a drug addict for his fix"), became so excited he almost forgot to write his senior thesis, finally blurted it all out in four weeks, 250 pages worth, eight pounds of paper. Won a prize for it.

He went home and kept writing. By the time Doubleday editor Thomas Congdon (now of Congdon and Weed) discovered him, he had scribbled 3,000 pages. Congdon got him to cut out the Fitzgeraldesque, Hemingwayesque and Wolfesque passages, taught him to let the voices of the writers themselves speak, helped him create a biography.

Old pictures can be a tremendous help, David McCullough (Theodore Roosevelt) noted. A picture of a tree driven through a house inspired him to write a book about the Johnstown Flood. A vintage photo of the square at Independence, Missouri, can be studied for hours to give a sense of Harry Truman's world. And today videotapes and filmed interviews are building superb source material for tomorrow's biographers.

And there are all those questions to which everyone has different answers. In fact, one had a sense of lines forming at the seminar. If the session had gone on another hour we might have heard some sharp words.

Take psychobiography. You could blame Teddy Roosevelt's buck teeth on a trauma in breastfeeding, said his biographer, Edmund Morris, but that would turn the book into a case history rather than a life. Yet psychology enters into every biography, colleagues pointed out, including the psychology that dictates the author's every decision and selection.

Take overview. Should a subject be seen only as contemporaries saw him or her? On the one hand, inserting modern judgments, especially in the form of direct comment, locks a biography into a generation or even a decade. On the other hand, new discoveries have given us major insights about Mozart, for instance, so that his old biographies are really talking about a person who has since been revealed to us as quite different.

"At best, biography is the art that conceals art," Edmund Morris said. Speech must be compressed, facts orchestrated, the writer's intrusions reduced until, with luck, the subject comes through transparently. At best, it is definitely art, and not an easy art either, certainly not as easy, as someone observed, as "writing 800 pages on buggery in ancient Egypt."

"Tolstoy's grandson told me the old man wanted to do a biography of Peter the Great," said Robert Massie (Nicholas and Alexandra, Peter the Great), "and he spent three years taking notes. But he decided it was too difficult. So he wrote 'War and Peace' instead."

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1983

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Hasselkus to Steer BMW South Africa In Automaker's Drive to Raise Output

Walter Hasselkus is to take over the wheel at BMW South Africa as the West German car maker pumps 100 million rand ($85.4 million) into its operations there in an effort to double production.

Mr. Hasselkus, 41, currently is managing director of BMW (GB), where sales have doubled to 25,000 cars a year since he took over the British unit in 1980. Mr. Hasselkus is to take up his new post as managing director of BMW South Africa in Johannesburg early next year. He is to succeed Eberhard von Koerber, who is to become head of overall sales at BMW. Mr. von Koerber is to be based in the Munich head office.

The South African operation, BMW's only car-making facility outside West Germany, currently produces about 15,000 cars a year. BMW sells all these vehicles in South Africa, giving it a 5-percent market share there, Mr. Hasselkus said.

Mr. Hasselkus, who is West German, said that BMW sees the South African economic scene brightening in the second half of next year and BMW's market share rising to "at least" 6 percent. A company spokesman was more optimistic. He said BMW's South African market share next year would hit 10 percent, owing partially to the fact that the new plant will produce BMW's smaller models. Previously, BMW only made its top-of-the-line models in South Africa.

Paul Layzell, 42, who currently is the British unit's sales director, is to succeed Mr. Hasselkus as managing director of BMW (GB).

Macfarlane Named Chief of Bytec Unit

Some 50 companies worldwide are making portable computers, but George Macfarlane is undaunted.

Mr. Macfarlane has been appointed managing director of Bytec-Gulfstream Ltd., the new European subsidiary of Bytec Management Corp. of Ottawa. In his new U.K.-based post, Mr. Macfarlane is responsible for sales and marketing of the company's Hyperion portable business microcomputer in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Mr. Macfarlane concedes that it is a fiercely competitive market but he has high hopes for the Hyperion. One of the factors that Mr. Macfarlane thinks will make the Hyperion shine is that it is compatible with IBM's personal-computer software. "You must be IBM-compatible to succeed," he said. He also feels that Hyperion's competitive price tag of $4,000 and its "good looks" will be a major selling point. It's "beige, but a super design — a nice product to look at and to feel."

Since August, when the Hyperion began selling in Europe, the company has sold 800 to 1,000 units, Mr. Macfarlane said, adding that the company will be shipping about 1,500 units to Europe during the next three months. Projected sales for the Hyperion in Europe for the year ending Jan. 31 are $2 million to $2.5 million, he said. Mr. Macfarlane said Hyperion currently has about 12 to 15 percent of the total worldwide portable computer market, a figure he hopes will hit 25 percent in a year.

He expects competition to get fiercer in the middle of next year, when he predicts IBM will announce that it is entering the portable-computer race. "We'll have something better and less expensive than IBM," he said confidently.

Other Appointments

Richard A. Bailey has been appointed managing director of Lilly Industries Ltd., the British subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Co. Mr. Bailey, who is based in London, succeeds Gary Clark, who was transferred to the drug concern's head office in Indianapolis. Sidney Aurel succeeds Mr. Bailey as Lilly's vice president, Europe. Mr. Taurel formerly was president and general manager of Eli Lilly do Brasil in São Paulo.

In addition, A. Clark has become general manager of Eli Lilly Italia in Florence. Succeeding him as Lilly Industries' director of pharmaceutical marketing for the United Kingdom is T.S. (Ron) Clifford.

Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia has appointed Jean-Pierre Galy a senior vice president. Mr. Galy is head of the bank's Europe/Middle East/Africa division and general manager of the London branch.

First National Bank of Chicago has named J.S. Baine general manager of its London branch, succeeding George C. Bergland, who was transferred to Hong Kong as general manager of CCIC Finance Ltd., a unit. Previously, Mr. Baine was a general management consultant with McKinsey & Co. in Chicago, where he led the team that advised the bank on international strategy.

A.M. Denny has been appointed manager of Lloyds Bank International (Belgium) in Antwerp. He previously was in the London head office as manager, aircraft finance. In addition, G. Reimmüller has been named manager of the Stuttgart branch of Lloyds Bank International. Formerly, he was assistant manager in Frankfurt.

Derk Pelly has been appointed a vice chairman of Barclays Bank, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Pelly is to remain a vice chairman of Barclays Bank International and is to assume responsibility for group staff matters from Julian Wathen, who is to relinquish his vice chairmanship upon his retirement in April. He is to remain a director.

Toshio Nagai has been named managing director of Honda (UK), succeeding S. Nagashima. Mr. Nagai comes to London from the Tokyo-based parent, Honda Motor Co.

Scandinavian Airlines System has named Jens Helmö Larsen area manager for Spain and Portugal, effective March 1. He will succeed Jörgen Hoe-Kundsen, who will move to SAS's head office in Stockholm as director of marketing for Central and Eastern Europe. Mr. Helmö Larsen currently is based in Vienna as sales administration manager for Austria and Eastern Europe.

— BRENDA HAGERTY

U.S. Output Rose 0.8% In October

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 0.8 percent in October, the smallest monthly gain since last February, the Federal Reserve Board reported Tuesday.

With the increase, the index of industrial production, which measures the output by the country's factories, mines and utilities, surpassed its previous peak reached in July 1981, just before the recession began. The October index was 154.8 percent of its 1967 level, the Fed reported, also only slightly above another peak reached in March 1979.

Output of business equipment increased 2.2 percent last month. Production of consumer goods and construction materials, which were responsible for much of the gain in the overall index in earlier months of the recovery, went up only slightly last month.

The 0.8 percent rise last month followed revised 1.3 percent gains in both August and September. Those increases were earlier reported as 1.2 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively.

The smaller monthly increase was generally in line with the expectations of forecasters who believe that the pace of the economic expansion has begun to slow. Since the recession low of November 1982, the index has risen 14.1 percent.

But the latest data on new factory orders, and the September decline in the ratio of total business inventories to sales to match its post-recession low of 1.35 set in June, indicate that production will

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

The Associated Press

The Boeing 767, top, and a competitor, the A-310 built by Airbus Industrie.

Boeing's Prospects Are Improving As Its Competition's Troubles Grow

By Bill Sing
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s decision Friday to cancel its proposed MD-90 and MD-100 jetliner programs because of a lack of orders has again raised a troubling prospect for the world's airlines: Boeing Co.'s domination of world jetliner sales eventually may turn into a virtual monopoly.

The move by McDonnell Douglas, which leaves it with only one commercial aircraft program, means that Boeing and Europe's Airbus Industrie will be the only two companies attempting to make a "family" of different-sized commercial jetliners.

But while Boeing's share of worldwide jetliner sales is rebounding due to an upturn in orders, Airbus's fortunes are caught in a down-draft.

The European consortium, which makes the A-300 and A-310 wide-body jets, recently has been forced to cut its planned production rate 38 percent because of a virtual collapse of orders and loss of some critical sales competitions to Seattle-based Boeing. And Airbus Industrie's major hope for the future, a proposed 150-seat standard-bodied jet called the A-320, faces serious competitive challenges, analysts say.

Although Boeing's recent success in the high-risk industry could change, analysts say its advantages over rivals are growing.

Boeing's manufacturing costs, already the lowest in the industry as a result in part of its higher volume, will be helped by a recent cost-saving contract with its machinists union, analysts say. In contrast, McDonnell Douglas's attempt to win a similar contract from the United Auto Workers has resulted in a month-long strike.

Boeing's reputation for producing reliable planes has been enhanced by the performance of its new 757 and 767 jetliners, which have met or exceeded the company's initial claims on fuel efficiency.

Perhaps more important, Boeing should at least be able to maintain its market share into the 1990s, analysts say, because airlines that are ordering Boeing's new planes now are likely to order the same models again to minimize the numbers of aircraft types in their fleet.

However, such dependence on Boeing has ominous implications for the airlines. Without compe-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Bonn Is to Seek Changes in Laws On Bank Loans

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — The West German government, prodded by the near collapse earlier this month of one of the nation's largest private banks, said Tuesday that it would seek to enact by January long-awaited changes in banking law that mandate the consolidation of foreign affiliates in bank balance sheets.

The new rules are crucial to the future growth of West German bank lending, as bank regulations limit the volume of loans to 18 times a bank's basic capital.

Until now, large West German banks skirted this regulation by resorting to such foreign affiliates as those in Luxembourg's Euromarket for international lending, whose activities were not consolidated in the banks' balance sheets.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, who announced the legislation at a news conference, after reporting to the cabinet on the bailout by about 20 banks of Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co., a large private bank, said the draft law's principal feature was "bank supervisory consolidation, through the inclusion of foreign subsidiary banks."

Schröder Münchmeyer, he said, "underlines the urgent need for this legislation."

The legislative offensive comes amidst mounting concern among central bankers over a sharp decline in Euromarket lending by international banks that are hard-pressed by problem loans to cash-strapped countries in Eastern Europe and the Third World.

Thus, West German banks are seeking a five-year adjustment period to soften the impact of their loan reductions. Mr. Stoltenberg said the request would be "carefully examined."

Under an agreement with the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, the banks have informally scaled down their credit exposure in recent years. But Deutsche Bank, the market leader, said last year the total volume of its loans, including foreign subsidiaries, was about 19.6 times basic capital. Loans of Dresdner Bank, the No. 2 bank, are said to be the equivalent of about 23 times basic capital.

Irregularities at Schröder Münchmeyer involved high-risk loans to tBH Holding A.G., a construction-machinery company in which the bank has a 7.5-percent stake, that are thought to have been conducted partly through a Luxembourg subsidiary.

The banks have staunchly resisted tighter legislation and said they would seek liberal adjustment periods, if the law took effect.

But bank officials, who expressed concern in recent days that Schröder Münchmeyer's near collapse could spark renewed demands for more stringent limits to the banks' industrial shareholdings or their loans to corporate borrowers, in addition to consolidation, could generally breathe more easily.

"It does not seem appropriate," Mr. Stoltenberg said," to conclude from the particular case of Schröder Münchmeyer a general demand for more government involvement in our liberal bank supervisory system."

3M Agrees to Establish a Wholly Owned Company in China

The Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. said Tuesday it has agreed in principle with Chinese authorities to establish a wholly owned company in China.

Company officials said the new venture would be the first in post-revolutionary China to be wholly owned by a major foreign corporation. They said previous foreign investment in China has been on a joint-venture basis.

The announcement said Minnesota Mining, also known as 3M, plans to invest initally in a Shanghai facility that will make products related to telecommunications, electric-power distribution and the manufacture of electrical machinery. These could include tapes, resins and connectors.

"This a modest beginning to what we hope and expect will be a growing 3M presence in China," Lewis W. Lehr, chairman and chief executive, said in Shanghai. Copies of his statement were released in St. Paul.

He called the venture "something of an experiment both for China and for 3M."

Lee Horn, manager of public relations for Minnesota Mining in New York, said company officials declined to disclose how much money was being invested in the new venture.

Mr. Lehr and other senior 3M executives were in Shanghai to meet with Chinese officials and visit the site of the 3M facility. In St. Paul, where 3M has its corporate headquarters, the announcement was made by Gary Pint, vice president, electrical-products group.

"In working with us to start a wholly foreign-owned company in China, the Chinese authorities are demonstrating their willingness to consider new forms of foreign investment," Mr. Lehr said in Shanghai. "And, for our part, 3M has been doing business with China since 1973, but we realize we need to become more familiar with the art of doing business in China."

The agreement was described as the result of three years negotiations with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and Shanghai municipal authorities.

Although 3M is to be the sole owner of its China company, the unit will have close working relationships with several Chinese entities, including the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Corp. and the Shangbai Insulating Material Plant. The 3M facility is to occupy about 12,000 square feet (1,080 square meters) in a building owned by the Shanghai Insulating Materials Plant and initially will employ about 30 workers.

"Although China is interested in a variety of 3M products and technologies, we proposed that we start making products for telecommunications and electric power distribution because these can contribute directly to meeting China's national priorities," Mr. Lehr said.

He said his company "will begin this operation with clearly defined and readily obtainable goals and then build on that success."

"That's a formula that worked for 3M in more than 50 countries and we're confident that it will work in China," he said.

N.Y. Stocks Decline After 5 Days of Advances

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost ground Tuesday for the first time in five sessions.

IBM skidded and dragged the rest of the market with it after Prudential-Bache lowered its earnings estimates on the computer giant. Blue chips American Telephone & Telegraph and General Motors also slumped.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 3.87 Monday, Tuesday closed down 6.1 to 1,247.97. The average had gained 39.23 points over the previous five sessions.

Declines led advances 899 to 707 among the 2,007 issues traded. Volume totaled 77.8 million shares, down from the 86.9 million traded Monday.

"This slide was inevitable in light of the gains we have made over the past week," said Trude Latimer of Evans & Co. "The late pullback Monday indicated what would happen today."

"Bache's lowering of IBM's earnings was the biggest weight on the market today," said Harry Villec of Sutro & Co. of Palo Alto, California. "This stopped many other stocks."

But Mr. Villec said "last week's rally showed this market really means business about pushing to new highs in the near future."

Although the Federal Reserve reported on Monday a $2.5-billion decline in M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, federal fund rates rose because of an increase expected in Friday's report.

U.S. Exchange-Rate Policy Criticized

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In what appeared to be a mild rebuke to U.S. economic policy, a senior Bank of England official warned Tuesday against "benign neglect" of the foreign-exchange market.

Christopher McMahon, deputy governor of Britain's central bank, suggested that governments should take currency rates into account when setting their economic policy.

"To put it crudely," Mr. McMahon said at a conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune, "the position I advance is that official indifference toward exchange-rate movements may tend to produce anarchy."

The British government uses exchange rates to help interpret the behavior of money supply, Mr. McMahon said. If the exchange rate strengthens, for instance, the Bank of England is more inclined to ease monetary policy and let interest rates fall.

Changes to the exchange rate do not imply an automatic policy switch, he said, "but I suggest that because we take some account of the exchange rate in the conduct of our domestic policy — and are known to do so — we may be able to exercise some stabilizing effect on the exchange market."

He added: "Perhaps if all countries did so we could begin to edge towards slightly greater stability worldwide."

In Washington, a Treasury official said the U.S. exchange-rate policy is not one of benign neglect, though the Reagan administration has relied more heavily on market forces to determine the dollar's level than have previous U.S. governments. He said U.S. policy-makers take the exchange rate into account as an important signal of economic performance.

Most of Washington's European allies criticize the Reagan administration's failure to shrink the U.S. budget deficit. Heavy U.S. government borrowing helps keep interest rates high, attracting foreigners into U.S. investments and bolstering the dollar. At the same time, other countries feel unable to stimulate their economies through lower interest rates lest their currencies weaken further.

But U.S. officials argue that high interest rates are not the only prop for the dollar. Political turmoil outside the United States, for example, also sends foreign investors scurrying for U.S. investments.

Both the United States and Britain hope that closer alignment of economic policies in the major industrial countries will reduce gyrations in exchange rates.

Mr. McMahon noted that inflation in Britain, the United States, Japan and West Germany now ranges from 1 percent to 5 percent.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 15, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.997	4.447	111.97 *	36.81 *	0.1849	—	5.515 *	138.63 *	31.105 *
Brussels(a)	54.42	80.71	20.312	6.676	3.3555 *	18.1408	—	25.14	5.64
Frankfurt	2.677	3.975	—	32.86 *	1.653 x	89.32 *	4.925 *	123.85 *	27.76 *
London (b)	1.485	—	3.975	12.095	2.496.64	4.45	80.79	3.209	14.322
Milan	1,671.20	2,405.05	605.55	199.05	—	540.82	29.807	749.58	168.25
New York	—	1.485	0.3734	0.1229	0.0617 *	0.2334	0.0164	0.4627	0.1037
Paris	8.145	12.086	304.23 *	—	5.0275 x	271.84 *	14.984 *	376.72 *	84.49 *
Zurich	2.161	3.208	80.755 *	26.64 *	0.133	72.11 *	3.975 *	—	22.42 *
1 ECU	0.0456	0.57	2.2637	6.8904	1.370.51	2.5347	45.9839	1.8292	8.1533
1 SDR	1.0531	0.769493	2.81957	8.5775	1.707.34	3.1561	57.2623	2.2781	10.1456

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.919	Australia $	1.0881	0.0113	Israeli shekel	88.575	0.4693	Singapore $	2.1309
0.0531	Austria schilling	18.835	0.0043	Japanese yen	234.45	0.0426	S. African rand	1.1706
0.0183	Belgian fin. franc	54.73	0.427	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2918	0.0012	S. Korean won	794.40
0.8089	Canadian $	1.2363	0.427	Malay. ringgit	2.342	0.0045	Span. peseta	134.32
0.1637	Danish krone	9.64	0.1343	Norw. krone	7.445	0.1264	Swed. krona	7.9145
0.1746	Finnish mark	5.7265	0.049	Phil. peso	20.4082	0.0235	Taiwan $	42.553
0.0104	Greek drachma	96.25	0.0078	Port. escudo	127.553	0.042	Thai baht	23.81
0.1279	Hong Kong $	7.817	0.2673	Saudi riyal	3.4805	0.2733	U.A.E. dirham	3.6728
1.164	Irish £	0.8591						

£ Sterling: 1.276 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000
N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Nov. 15

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M.	9⅝ - 9⅜	6 - 5⅞	3⅝ - 3½	9⅝ - 9⅛	12½ - 12⅜	9⅞ - 9⅝	8½ - 8⅜
2M.	9⅞ - 9⅝	6 - 5⅞	4 - 4⅜	9⅞ - 9⅝	12⅞ - 12⅝	9⅞ - 9⅝	8⅝ - 9
3M.	9⅞ - 9⅝	6 - 5⅞	4⅛ - 4⅜	9⅞ - 9⅝	13⅛ - 13⅛	9⅞ - 9⅝	8⅝ - 9⅝
6M.	9⅞ - 10	6 - 5½	4⅛ - 4⅜	9⅞ - 9⅝	14⅛ - 14⅛	9⅞ - 9⅝	9 - 9⅛
1Y.	10⅛ - 10⅛	6⅛ - 6⅛	4⅝ - 4½	9⅞ - 9⅝	14⅞ - 14⅞	9⅞ - 10	9⅛ - 9½

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8½	8½
Federal Funds	9⅛	9 ⅛
Prime Rate	11	11
Broker Loan Rate	10¼	10¼
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	9.12	9.05
3-month Treasury Bills	8.75	8.75
6-month Treasury Bills	8.90	8.88
CD's 30-59 days	9.05	9
CD's 60-89 days	9.10	9.12

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	9	9
Call Money	9	9
91-day Treasury Bill	8⅝	8⅝
3-month Interbank	9 ⅛	9 ⅛

France		
Intervention Rate	12¼	12¼
Call Money	12	12½
One-month Interbank	12¼	12 ⅛
3-month Interbank	12⅛	12⅛
6-month Interbank	12 ⅛	12 ⅛

West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.60	5.60
One Month Interbank	5.75	5.75
3-month Interbank	6.30	6.30
6-month Interbank	6.30	6.30

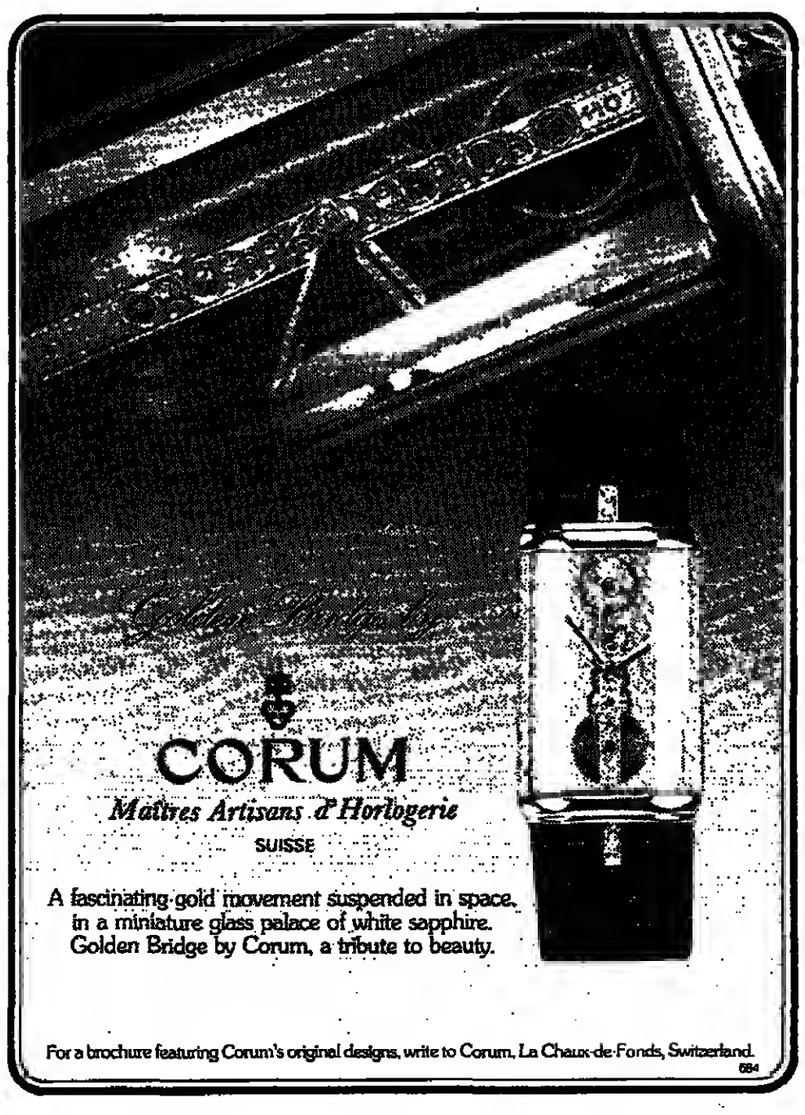
Japan		
	%	%
Discount Rate	4 ½	4 ½
Call Money	6⅛	6⅛
60-day Interbank		

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	383.05	382.95	Unch.
Luxembourg	383.00	—	+ 0.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	383.83	383.77	+ 0.36
Zurich	383.25	383.50	+ 0.50
London	383.25	383.25	+ 0.65
New York	383.25	—	+ 0.65

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y. Handy & Harman. U.S. dollars per ounce.



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low.	Close	Chng
GulfOil	22344	43⅝	41¼	42¼	—1⅜
ATT	17358	62½	61¾	62⅛	— ⅛
IBM	13543	137⅝	134	134½	—3
SmkB	12077	66¾	62¾	62¾	—3½
AExps	11585	35⅝	33¾	33¾	— ¾
Tandy	11126	38⅛	37¼	37½	
UniTel	8999	24¼	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
EsKod	8374	72⅞	71	72⅝	+1⅛
LuckyS	7750	19	17½	18⅛	—1¼
GTE	7591	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	— ¼
NoesIUt	7022	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
MerLys	6990	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
Exxon	6667	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
GenEls	6304	56	55⅛	55½	— ¼
PerkEl	6150	28½	26¼	26¾	—1½

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng
Indus	1251.93	1260.87	1242.28	1247.97	— 6.10
Trans	599.78	603.79	593.05	596.60	— 4.95
Util	136.71	137.52	135.90	136.98	— 0.04
Comp	504.04	507.50	499.79	502.45	— 2.67

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	714	1021
Declined	889	632
Unchanged	407	367
Total Issues	2010	2020
New Highs	31	42
New Lows	15	12
Volume up	24,718,930	
Volume down	43,741,260	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	96.10	95.49	95.49	—0.54
Industrials	111.80	111.14	111.14	—0.67
Transp.	97.42	96.89	96.96	—0.84
Utilities	48.08	47.97	48.00	—0.20
Finance	95.51	94.81	94.81	—0.55

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Nov. 14	210,520	619,490	1,436
Nov. 11	150,122	284,154	702
Nov. 10	185,546	350,867	1,559
Nov. 9	163,369	343,436	939
Nov. 8	166,073	328,687	988

*Included in the sales figures

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m.	77,840,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	86,880,000
Prev Consolidated Close	103,783,860

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	304	403
Declined	214	242
Unchanged	214	200
Total Issues	832	845
New Highs	12	19
New Lows	8	9
Volume up	2,487,535	
Volume down	2,190,890	

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	188.49	185.00	186.17	—1.42
Transp.	31.78	31.22	31.35	—0.27
Utilities	68.94	68.14	68.49	—0.24
Finance	18.34	18.01	18.08	—0.14
Composite	167.38	164.36	165.36	—1.22

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	278.92	—0.59	269.57	224.97
Industrials	320.45	—0.52	313.50	258.35
Finance	270.61	—0.29	266.34	209.40
Insurance	258.99	+0.36	252.36	229.37
Utilities	265.92	—5.12	259.45	277.71
Banks	197.98	+0.07	197.31	157.82
Transp.	278.44	+2.00	272.82	196.82

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	70.92	—0.04
Utilities	68.41	—0.27
Industrials	73.26	+0.19

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low.	Close	Chng
EchoB wd	2359	6¼	6	6⅛	
KeyPhs	2341	17⅞	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅝
Amdhls	1780	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
YankOs	1637	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
DomeP	1448	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Resrt wt	1402	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
WangBs	1337	35⅝	34¼	34⅞	— ½
TexAir	1013	5⅝	5	5⅛	
Wordss	954	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅜
Vrbtms	853	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅜

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
220.17	218.92	219.38	—0.59

Some Growth Seen In East-West Trade

Reuters

LONDON — After two to three lean years, trade between Eastern Europe and the West looks ready to grow modestly, according to a report released Tuesday.

A recovery in Eastern Europe's economy and improved market conditions in the West signal the end of a difficult period following the West's trade sanctions against Poland, the research unit of the Economist magazine said.

According to Daniel Franklin, author of the report on the economies of the Eastern bloc, the West's disillusion with economic sanctions has served to rekindle stronger contacts between the East and West, making the trade environment "somewhat fitter for having become leaner."

With the worst of the debt crisis over and interest rates lower than their 1981 peaks, Mr. Franklin foresees trade growing by 2 or 3 percent in 1983 and by 6 percent next year.

These figures hardly herald a full-scale recovery to the buoyant trading level of the 1970s, but at least could end the fall in the East's share of the market in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries.

Mr. Franklin emphasized that a healthy volume of trade between the two sides ultimately depends on the East's ability to earn hard currency.

In general, the Eastern bloc was aiming for export-led growth to help to achieve this rather than trying, as in the past, to stimulate export growth by importing sophisticated equipment from the West and paying for it later, he said.

(Continued on Page 10)

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GULF OIL CORPORATION

By now you should have received Gulf's Proxy Statement for its Special Meeting of Shareholders to be held on Friday, December 2, 1983 to approve your Corporation's plan of reorganization. **Your Board of Directors unanimously recommends this proposal as being in the best interests of Gulf shareholders.**

You may also have received soliciting material from several shareholders calling themselves "Gulf Investors Group" and headed by T. Boone Pickens, Jr. of Mesa Petroleum. You should know that this Pickens-headed opposition group did not own a single share of Gulf stock until three months ago. Now, this group wants Gulf shareholders to keep cumulative voting, which would make it possible for the group to elect one or two members to Gulf's Board without the need for the favorable vote of any other shareholder. In the opinion of Gulf management, directors elected that way are likely to become representatives of a particular interest group.

By voting FOR your Company's proposed reorganization, you can help protect against a divided Board of Directors and expect that each member of your Board of Directors will continue to act in the interest of all Gulf shareholders.

To abstain from voting is the same as a vote against the proposal since it is necessary that more than 50% of the Company's outstanding shares be voted FOR the proposal for it to be approved.

We emphatically urge you to reject the Pickens opposition group. A closer look at Pickens' past statements and actions would seem to indicate that his interests and that of his group are not the same as those of the rest of Gulf's shareholders.

Indeed, as recently as October 19, 1983, **on a Cable News Network interview, Pickens flatly stated:** *"I just work for one crowd; that's the Mesa shareholder."*

THE MESA GROUP: HIT AND RUN?

Why is the Mesa group opposing your Board's proposal? In answering that question it is important to consider the following:

■ **Newsweek** reported on October 31, 1983 that *"most experts guessed that Pickens was out for a quick killing in Gulf stock," using "hit and run methods" to force "Gulf management to buy him out at a steep premium."*

■ **The Wall Street Journal** of May 2, 1983 referred to Mr. Pickens' *"image among some observers as somewhat of a corporate raider and profiteer"* and then quoted Pickens, referring to a different situation involving other Mesa investments, *"Sure, we're opportunistic. We're out to make money for [Mesa's] shareholders."*

■ According to **The Wall Street Journal** on November 2, 1983, *"Mr. Pickens' biggest credibility problem is the suspicion that he will hit and run—leaving those who followed him into the stock high and dry."* **Indeed, the Mesa group has borrowed so heavily to buy their Gulf shares that, in the opinion of Gulf management, it is questionable whether they can afford to be more than a short-term investor.** The same Wall Street Journal article reported that Mesa itself faces net annual interest costs of $24,000,000, or $67,000 a day, to hold its Gulf shares.

■ **The Economist** said in its October 29, 1983 issue, *"Mr. Pickens' best hope is to make such a nuisance of himself that Gulf, like Superior Oil, will grow weary and buy him out at a handsome profit."* Speaking of Pickens' use of such a *"strategy"* in the past, an article in the **San Francisco Chronicle** on October 18, 1983 referred to it as ***"corporate blackmail".***

■ **The Mesa group has hired investment bankers for a retainer fee of $1,000,000** as part of its campaign against Gulf. But under another part of the same arrangement **those bankers will be paid a fee of up to $7,500,000 (including the retainer) if Mesa sells out its Gulf shares at a profit or a takeover bid is successfully made for Mesa itself.** In the opinion of Gulf management, this may mean that there is substance to the **Washington Post's** speculation on October 30, 1983 *that Mesa wants to pressure Gulf into making an over-priced bid for Mesa in order to get rid of a nuisance.*

We believe that Mesa group's actions lead to a simple conclusion—*the Mesa group is trying to protect its own "right" to disrupt Gulf's affairs* by calling meetings, proposing charter amendments and placing its own special representatives on the Gulf Board.

Remember, Pickens' duty is to Mesa shareholders and his group—not to you.

MESA'S INCONSISTENCY

Consider whether the Mesa group is acting to further your interests in this opposition.

■ **Mesa has always been a Delaware corporation and has never elected its directors under cumulative voting.**

■ **Sunshine Mining Company, a member of the Mesa group, eliminated cumulative voting in 1980, when it chose to reincorporate in Delaware** after spending 62 years incorporated in the state of Washington.

■ **In fact, Sunshine told its shareholders:**
"the general corporatian law of Delaware affords a modern, flexible legal framework for conducting carporate affairs. Amang ather things, the Board af Directors believes that Delaware law provides greater flexibility than Washington law respecting the activities and management of the Company."

In the opinion of Gulf management, Pickens and the management of Sunshine Mining Company owe you an explanation of how they can oppose the reorganization of Gulf on the grounds they stated when the shareholders of their own companies do not have such "rights".

Pickens' double-standard is evident: According to him Delaware is the right choice for Mesa and Sunshine—but not for Gulf. Ask yourself: Is Pickens really acting in your interests?

■ **Finally, on March 31, 1976, in his annual report letter to the Mesa shareholders, Pickens stated:**
"The various proposals for breaking up the majar integrated oil campanies are ill conceived and, in the long term, would be extremely detrimental to the energy situation."

Today, Pickens is beating a different drum. In the press and elsewhere he advocates spinning off assets, establishing royalty trusts and liquidating assets. Such actions, as applied to Gulf, would, in the opinion of Gulf management, be to the detriment of reinvestment in exploration and would inevitably lead to a reduction in reserves.

Certainly, we believe Pickens should tell you why the proposals were "ill conceived" in 1976 and why he naw advocates such proposals to Gulf's shareholders in 1983. ***In our opinion, Pickens' sole purpose is to further the aims of the Mesa group, not yours.***

We do not trust the motives of Pickens and his so-called "Gulf Investors Group". We do not believe you can afford to trust them either.

Your Board and management is making solid gains, taking bold actions and enhancing your investment.

Don't you agree that Gulf should continue on its strategic path and not be sidetracked by schemes intended to serve the short-term goals of a select few? Your Board and management are not only open to, but continue aggressively to search for actions to further the overriding objective of enhancing share value. **The shareholders of Gulf Oil Corporation should have a Board of Directors that can act in the best interests of all of the Company's shareholders.**

Whether or not you have previously signed a proxy, please express your support of Gulf's proposal by signing, dating, and mailing the WHITE proxy card. Remember, your latest dated proxy is the only one that counts.

The management and Board of Directors thank you for your support of your Company.

James E. Lee
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

Note: Quotations from all media sources herein are being made without the permission of the publishers, authors or broadcasters of any of them. Their use does not represent any publisher's, author's or broadcaster's endorsement of Gulf management or its positions. Gulf has not made any payment with respect to the publication, broadcast or quotation of any such source.

If you have any questions or need assistance in voting your shares you are encouraged to call D. F. King & Co., Inc. at (212) 269-5550 in New York, (312) 236-5881 in Chicago, or (415) 788-1119 in San Francisco or Georgeson & Co. at (212) 440-9800. Please call collect. Gulf has also established the following toll free numbers (800) 255-4853 and for Pennsylvania residents only (800) 222-2152.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
20	17	PSEG pl	2.17	12.1		6	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
22½	18¾	PSEG pf	2.43	12.2		5	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
69½	59½	PSEG pf	8.08	12.6		200z	65	64½	64½	+ ¾
67	50	PSEG pf	7.52	12.0		100z	62½	62½	62½	+1½
85	73	PSEG pf	9.62	12.0		100z	80½	80½	80½	
6	3⅛	Publick				52	4	3¾	4	
11¾	4½	Pueblo	.16	1.8	19	127	9⅛	9	9⅛	
8¾	2½	PR Cem				10	3	2	2	+ ⅛
14½	13¾	PugetP	1.76	12.5	8	449	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
27½	12½	Pulteh s	.10	.4	15	810	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	— ½
20⅞	11¼	PurInF			7	2203	16½	15⅞	16	— ⅛
19	44⅞	Purolat	1.30	1.8	15	180	67½	66½	67½	+ ¾
8¾	4	Pyro			12	502	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜

Q

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
60¾	40¾	QuakO	2.30	3.8	19	831	59½	58¼	58¼	— ¼
101	90	QuakO pf	9.56	9.9		40z	96½	96½	96½	— ¼
38½	13¾	QuakSO	.80a	5.2	10	105	15⅜	15½	15½	
18⅜	5¾	Quaner				1160	8¼	8	8¼	+ ½
26¾	16⅜	QkRetIn	.10e	.5	13	600	19½	18½	19½	+ ¾

R

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
38¼	12½	RBind	.16	.6	00	19	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
35⅜	19¾	RCA	.90	2.6	19	2258	34⅞	34	34¼	— ⅜
81½	67	RCA pl	4.00	5.0		18	80½	79	80	
29¾	20⅜	RCA pf	2.12	7.3		117	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
33⅛	26⅜	RCA pf	3.65	11.3		15	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
18¼	8½	RLC	.30	1.3	38	55	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ¼
19⅜	11⅞	RTE	.50	3.2	16	41	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
27¾	16⅜	RalsPur	.84	3.3	10	1753	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
11⅞	4⅞	Ramad				104e	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
35⅜	22¼	Ramac	1.00	5.2	20	155	34⅜	34½	34½	+ ⅛
21½	14½	Ranco	.84	4.5	17	44	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
7⅞	3⅜	RangerO			4	837	10⅜	10½	10½	— ½
93	63½	Raycm	.44	.6	25	297	81½	79½	79½	—1¾
14⅜	0⅛	Raymk			3	113	11¼	11¼	11¼	
27½	12¾	Raymdl	.50l		11	25	27¼	27½	27½	
37½	38⅜	Raytheo	1.40	3.1	13	1936	45¼	44¼	44½	—1⅛
10½	11⅛	RecoBt	.00	6.4	11	678	12⅜	12½	12½	
27	20½	RdBat pf	2.17	9.0		7	23⅞	22¼	23⅜	+ ½
13⅜	9½	RilRet	1.36	11.5	10	47	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17½	5	RecnEq				52	19⅜	15⅜	16	+ ⅜
27½	14¾	redmn	.30	1.8	24	38	17¼	16¾	17	— ¼
9½	5¼	Reece				2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Regal				17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
38⅞	16½	ReichC	.00	2.0	14	77	38½	38	38½	+ ½
10⅛	3⅝	RepAir				880	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
4¼	2⅜	RepAwt				8	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
29⅜	18½	ReCo	.60	2.1	14	92	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
50	23¾	ReaNY	1.52	3.8	7	217	39½	38½	39½	+1⅜
21½	16¾	RNY pf	2.12	10.8		7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
27¾	23	RNY pfC	3.12	12.6		5	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
63½	56½	RNY pfA	6.01e	10.5		10	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅜
28	13¾	ReaSil	.50	1.9		303	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
76	59⅜	ReaStl pf	5.25	7.3		1	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	RepBk	1.64	4.8	6	598	34¼	34	34	—1
33½	26	RepBk pf	2.12	6.7		2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day, where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a— dividend also extra(s).
b— annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c— liquidating dividend.
cld— called.
d— new yearly low.
e— dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g— dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i— dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j— dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k— dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n— new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd— next day delivery.
P/E— price-earnings ratio.
r— dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s— stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls— sales.
t— dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u— new yearly high.
v— trading halted.
vi— in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd— when distributed.
wi— when issued.
ww— with warrants.
x— ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis— ex-distribution.
xw— without warrants.
y— ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld— yield.
z— sales in full.

S

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
21⅝	12½	SCA	.30	1.3	14	365	13⅞	14⅜	15	
39½	27¾	SCM	2.00	5.1	15	1337	39½	37⅞	39	— ⅜
47	26¾	SFN	1.24	5.4	14	293	36¼	35⅞	36¼	
30⅝	13	SPSTec	.72	3.9	74	31	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+ ⅜
27	12¼	Sabine n	.04		7	221z	19½	18⅝	19½	+ ½
27½	19	SabnRn	1.96e	8.5		152	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
23¾	14½	SageBrs	.24	1.3	21	107	18⅝	18	18⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	SlandSc				2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
1½	⅜	SfadS wt				269	⅞	⅞	⅞	
46½	29¾	SalKlin n	.30	1.0	19	97	30	29	29⅛	—1
38	21¼	Salwy s	1.90	5.6	9	234	37¼	36⅝	37	— ⅛
40½	19⅜	Sears s	.36	1.1	15	2958	34⅞	34	34¼	— ⅜
16½	12¾	StJoLP	1.48	9.6	5	4	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	9⅜	SPaul	1.16	11.5		65	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
34¾	24	STRegIv	1.12	3.3		585	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞	— ½
13⅜	8¼	Salant	.40	3.6	22	20	11	11	11	— ⅜
22	16⅜	SDiGs	1.96	9.1	8	500	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
11⅜	8½	SJuanB	.98e	9.4	11	161	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
61	25⅞	Sandrs			22	1176	55	53½	55	+ ½
25⅞	17¼	SAnHR	1.76	8.7	12	66	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
35⅝	20	SFaInd	1.00	3.3	14	463	30⅝	30	30	
32½	25¾	SgWel	1.32	4.7	19	11	28	27⅞	27⅞	
16	7⅝	SaulRE	.20	1.5		3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
15½	12	SaveEn	1.24	9.9	10	73	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	13	SaveEA	1.34	8.8		1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
11½	9¾	SaveEpf	1.28	12.5		5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9¾	4⅝	Savin				79	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
14⅜	10⅝	Savin pf	1.00	13.3		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
48½	34½	SchrPlo	1.00	4.1	11	567	41	40⅜	40⅞	— ⅜
62⅜	37½	Schlmb	1.04	.2	12	2084	50¼	49⅜	50	— ½
22⅜	13⅜	SciAtl	.12	.8	40	276	15½	15⅛	15¼	
13½	26⅜	Scott s	.80	2.2	14	340	37	36½	37	— ⅛
11⅜	4½	ScotLad				519	11⅛	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
49⅞	33½	ScoPef	1.00	4.2	9	21	43	43⅛	43	— ⅛
38½	18⅜	ScotP	1.50	3.4	15	1566	44	39	39½	— ⅜
21½	14⅜	Scotlys	.44	2.9	14	203	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	21	ScovIII	1.57	5.7	17	82	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
11⅜	10⅜	SeaCl pf	1.40	13.3		7	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
14⅜	10⅜	SeaFd	1.12	8.7		40	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
15⅜	13½	SeaCpfC	2.10	14.6		82	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	22	SeaCont	.42	1.7	13	182	24⅜	22⅞	24⅜	+ ⅜
37⅞	21½	Seagrm s	.68	1.8	13	534	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ½
22½	7	Seaout			6	37	16½	15⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
24½	12	SeaStrs	.36	1.5	25	69	24½	24	24	— ½
38½	20¼	Seato s	.00	2.5	13	67	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
55⅜	34⅜	SearleG	.52	1.0	17	488	51	51¼	51¼	— ¼
45⅜	27	Sears	1.52	3.7	13	2606	41⅜	40½	40⅝	— ⅜
50½	35¼	SecPac	2.24	4.4	7	1390	50⅜	49½	50⅜	+ ⅜
48½	25⅜	Sedco	.58	1.7	6	634	35¼	34⅜	35¼	+ ¼
28½	10¼	SeloLi	.00	2.8	22	770	31½	31	31½	+1
53	24⅜	SvceCo s	.40	1.1	16	161	36½	35⅜	35⅜	— ½
42¼	16¼	Shakle s	.72	3.7	7	1943	19½	18¾	19½	+ ½
53⅜	33	Shapell			12	34	49	48½	49	+ ¼
31	8	Shawl s			10	47	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
31	21¾	ShellO	1.00	4.1	477	329z	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
33½	18⅜	ShelGlo	.00	2.2	15	40	27⅜	26¾	27	+ ¼
31¾	16¼	Shrwin s	.60	2.3	13	193	26⅜	25⅞	26½	— ¼
15½	12⅞	SierPac	1.54	10.4	10	147	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	
38¾	21	Signal	.90	2.8	31	3599	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	+ ½
59⅜	45	Signl pf	4.12	7.4		292	56	56	56	+ ½
76½	55	Signl pf	2.00	3.1		2	65	65	65	+6½
12⅜	7⅜	SimoPl			15	643	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
32½	16½	Singer	.10a	.4	303	235	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ½
31½	34¾	Sinar pf	2.58	12.1		17	39	38⅜	39	+ ¼
30¼	15⅜	Skyline	.48	2.8	24	251	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ½
34	18¾	Smithfn	.96	5.8		139z	19½	19½	19½	— ½
76½	62⅜	SmlKB	2.00	4.5	11	2574	66⅜	67¼	62¼	—3½
46½	30¾	Smckr g	.80	2.0	12	2	41½	41	41	— ⅜
31⅜	23¼	SnapOn	.80	2.7	18	638	33	31½	27	+1⅜
39⅜	27½	Sonat	1.52	4.6	6	723	27⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	12⅜	SonrCp	.16e	1.1	43	932	14⅜	14½	14⅜	— ⅜
34½	26½	SouLin	1.20	4.3	22	18	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ¼
33	26¾	SourCC	2.00	9.5		62	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	19¼	SrcCpf	2.40	11.0		3	22	19½	22⅜	+ ⅜
15⅜	9⅜	SOCEQ	2.00e	9.4	5	2214	45	44	44⅜	—1
25⅜	19⅜	Sularin s	1.23	9.2	10	15	41	40⅜	40⅜	+ ¼
45	29⅜	Soudwn	.50b	1.3	10	37	38½	38¼	38½	— ¼
27⅜	18⅜	SoBlk	1.08	4.6	7	19	23½	22⅜	23⅜	
15	7⅜	SpelTr	.16e	1.1	9	11	14⅜	14½	14⅜	— ⅜
42¼	21¼	SpdEd	2.80	9.3	7	1791	48⅜	40⅜	48⅜	+ ¼
17¼	14½	SouthCo	1.06	10.7	7	970	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
30	24½	SoInG pf	2.28	7.9	7	30	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
40	27⅜	SNETrs			10	93	38¼	37½	37½	+ ¼
41⅜	14⅜	SouPac s	1.50	4.0	14	1422	39	37⅜	37⅜	—1⅜
25⅜	22½	SoRy pf	2.60	11.1		7	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
29¼	15⅜	SoUnCo	1.64	7.5	18	2227	22¼	21⅜	22	+ ¼
48¼	25	Spartan s	.84	2.0	13	1066	42¼	41	42	— ½
21½	13⅜	SpRav	.08	.5	31	491	18½	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
17½	5½	Spunmk	.80r	7	4	442	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
55	38½	Sprnk pf	6.50	12.0		10	57⅜	57	57	— ⅜
44	25	SprAirl s	.16	.5	20	72	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	
30	18½	SprBksh	1.44	5.9	7	171	27½	27	27½	
21¼	13⅜	SprFIBk	.00	4.2	9	472	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
14½	10⅜	SprFrd			8	127	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
12½	9⅞	SprGas	1.30	9.6	8	151	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
22¼	12	SwEnr	.52	2.4	14	64	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
19⅜	14⅜	SwFoS	1.74	9.3	8	1330	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
48	31⅜	Swift n	.72	1.9	13	120	37½	35⅞	37½	+ ⅜
37½	19¼	SpectP			12z	150	27¼	26	26⅞	+1⅜
47⅜	29¼	Sperry	1.92	4.4	14	1328	44¼	43⅜	43⅜	
45	34½	Springs	1.52	4.1	18	18	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
40	28⅜	SquarD	1.24	3.1	17	954	34½	33⅜	34½	+ ⅜
55⅜	42⅜	Squibb	1.44	2.9	16	815	51¼	49⅜	50	—1½
33⅜	16½	Stalev	.80	2.3	19	576z	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅜
28⅜	17⅜	SBPnt s	.50	2.1	14	40	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
42½	27⅜	StaNat	.80	1.5	14	28	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜	— ½

T

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
53	34	TOK	.22e	.6	21	192	39¼	39½	39½	— ½
25¾	20	TECO	2.04	9.0	9	375	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
41	27¼	TRE	1.00	3.4	26	29	29⅜	27¾	29⅜	+1⅜
79	60½	TRW	2.80	3.7	15	907	78	75¼	75½	—2½
144	115½	TRW pf	4.50	3.2		6	141	140⅜	140⅜	— ⅜
24½	8⅜	TacBt s				588	11	9⅜	11	+1⅛
57	38	TalMrd	1.68	3.2	14	49	48½	48⅛	48⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅞	Talley			14	162	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅜
15⅞	9⅜	Talley pf	1.00	4.7		122	15	14⅜	15	+ ¼
44½	32¼	Tandy			14	11126	38⅜	37¼	37½	
21⅜	12⅜	Tndycrft				1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
84¾	48⅜	TelNrtx	1.00	1.2	30	273	81	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅜
5⅜	1⅞	Telcom				307	4	3⅜	3⅜	+ ½
172½	122	Teledyn			14	717	146¼	144¼	145⅜	— ⅜
23⅜	16¼	Teltrcn n			46	370	22⅜	22	22¼	— ⅜
22½	17⅜	Tenneco			5	1127	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
42⅜	29⅜	Tsnnco	2.80	7.1	8	2651	40⅜	39½	39¼	—1
99¼	84½	Tenc or	11.00	11.2			98	97½	98	
72	61½	Tenc pr	7.40	10.5		4	70¼	70	70¼	+1¼
29⅜	23⅜	TrnEn n			45	299	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
18⅜	13¾	Tesoro	.40	2.8	6	303	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
39½	26¾	Texaco	3.00	8.4	7	1155	36⅜	35⅜	35¾	— ¼
43½	27½	TxAcc	1.52	4.2	9	46	35⅜	35½	35½	— ⅜
46⅜	32⅜	TxCrude	1.42	3.5	7	1028	42½	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
66¾	45⅜	TexEst	4.10	6.8	11	301x	60½	60¼	60¼	+ ½
25	22	TxEt pf	2.40	10.3		366z	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
26½	24	TxEt pf	2.87	11.4		18z	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
62⅜	52⅜	TxEt pf	5.96	10.4		11z	54½	54⅜	54	+ ⅜
44⅜	30½	Textnd	.80b	3.2	17	55	35¼	34	34¼	— ⅜
17¼	11	Textnst	2.00	1.5		1280	134⅜	132⅜	133⅜	— ¼
9⅜	5	Textrn				601	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
27⅜	20¼	TxMxx	2.36	8.7	4		27⅜	26⅜	26½	— ⅜
53	29⅜	TxOGas	.32b	.7	17	1146	46½	44½	46⅜	— ⅜
13½	20½	TxPac	.52	1.1	17	7	22¼	21	22	+1¼
27⅜	22¼	TxInst n	2.20	8.2	7	2529	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
11	7¾	Textl in			20	15	7½	7½	7½	
12½	7⅜	Textron	1.80	5.3	15	1118	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅜
22	20⅜	Textr pf	1.40	6.7		7	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	3½	Thack				4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
33¼	15⅜	ThrmEl				25	24⅜	23	24⅜	+ ¼
76	41	ThmBet	2.20	3.2	22	24	68	67¼	68	
23⅜	13⅜	Thomlin	.48b	4.2	14	51	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ½
24	7½	ThmMs	.28	1.4	12	368	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
25½	8⅜	Thrifty s	.46	2.6	14	342	19	18	18	— ¼
32½	12	TiCorp s	.84	5.0	10	42	17½	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
31½	20¼	Tidwtr	.90	4.1	12	212	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
11½	4¼	Tiffen				31z	4⅜	4½	4½	
78½	43½	Timel	1.00	1.4	25	689	64	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
29	12	Timplx			39	322	24⅜	23¼	23¼	— ½
68	59	TimeM	2.00	2.5	16	276	51⅜	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
48¼	46½	Timkn	1.80	.4		50	52⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅜
41⅜	27	TodShp	1.32	3.9	T	144	34⅜	32½	34	+ ¼
29⅜	14⅜	Toksm	.54	3.4	16	11	22⅜	22½	22½	+ ⅜
22⅜	18⅜	TolEdis	2.44	12.8	6	330	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
28½	25¼	TolEd pf	3.47	13.7		38	25⅜	25	25⅜	— ⅛
24	17⅜	TolEd pf	2.04	13.2		5	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
28	17¼	TolEd pf	2.36	13.2		3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
16⅜	12	TolEd pf	2.31	13.4		5	16⅜	16½	16½	+ ⅛
25⅞	15⅜	Tonka	.40	.2	1	19	18⅜	19	18⅜	+ ⅜
19½	12⅜	TootRol	.40b	2.6	12	19	16½	15½	15½	— ⅜
42½	25½	Trchmk	1.00	3.8	8	28	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅜
		Trch pf				10	101¼	101¼	101¼	
12⅜	6	ToraCo				53	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
15⅛	4½	Tosco				445	5⅛	5⅛	5	+ ⅛
21½	14	Towle	.44	2.2		47	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ½
40⅜	24	TwnRUs			27	279	42	41	41¼	— ⅜
21	19⅜	Tracr s	.28	1.1	17	297	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
43¼	36⅞	Trane	1.36	3.2	17	115	43	42⅜	42⅜	+ ½
18⅜	7¼	TWAn				591	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
31⅜	22½	TWAn pf	2.25	17.5		118	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15⅜	TWAn pfB	2.25	13.2		68	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
34⅜	22	TW Co				1617	32¼	31⅜	32½	+ ½
14⅜	7¼	TW wt				59	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
16⅜	8⅜	TWxUA	.20		20	1136	11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ¼
17	13	TWC pf	1.90	11.8		74	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
41	29	TWC pf	2.44	7.5		68	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅜
31½	21	Transm	1.54	5.9	9	383	29⅜	29	29	— ⅜
20⅜	17¼	TransInc	2.16	10.4		56	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
14⅜	11⅜	TARity	.75e	6.1		14	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
43	23⅜	Transco	1.92	5.4	8	60	35⅜	35½	35½	— ⅜
48½	35	Trnsc pf	2.87	9.1		19	42½	43	42½	+ ½
23⅜	20⅜	TrnsEn n	.30a	2.2	97	31	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	3⅜	Transon			38	126	12	11⅜	12	+ ¼
92½	78	TrGp pf	10.22	11.4		31702	91¼	90¼	90¼	+2⅜
22½	21	TrGP pf	2.50	11.1		4	22½	22½	22½	— ½
13	3¼	Travlers			81	74	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	23	Tramwy	1.80	5.1	34	54	35½	35	35	+ ⅜
32⅜	17⅜	Trawler	1.20	5.4	9	1630	23⅜	22⅜	23½	+ ⅜
29	23½	TriCon	2.53a	8.8		104	28⅜	28½	28⅜	— ⅜
34⅜	24⅜	TriCon pf	2.50	11.4		20	22	21⅜	22	
7½	5	TriSain				16z	6½	6	6	
19⅜	12½	Trialnd	.40	3.0		232	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅜
38½	28⅜	TrioPc	1.00	2.4	12	12	39½	39	39½	— ⅜
31⅜	17½	Tribuon n				153	31⅜	31¼	31½	+ ½
7⅜	4⅜	Tricntr	.32e	6.1	T	63	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10⅜	7½	Trico	.16	2.0	32	65	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
27⅜	11⅜	Trinity	.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

IMF Reportedly Will Delay Action On Loan Plan for Brazil Until Tuesday

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The International Monetary Fund has decided to delay action on a loan package for Brazil until next Tuesday, monetary sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the agency "needed more time," to consider the matter, although there had been concern that the $6.5-billion loan package being assembled by commercial banks was still not sufficiently committed to allow the IMF action to proceed.

The IMF had been expected to approve a new loan program for Brazil this Friday, a move that would free up immediately about $1.3 billion from the agency.

Toshiba Plans VTR Production in U.K.

TOKYO (Reuters) — Toshiba Corp. said Tuesday it will start producing videotape recorders in Britain in April at its subsidiary in Plymouth, England, Toshiba Consumer Products (U.K.) Ltd.

The company said it decided to make VTRs there at a monthly rate of 10,000 sets to meet growing demand in Europe.

The subsidiary will begin marketing VTRs in Britain and other European countries in May next year, Toshiba added. The plant now assembles color televisions and employs about 450 workers, but production of VTRs there will create 50 jobs.

Manila Said to Seek $4.6-Billion Loans

MANILA (Reuters) — The Philippines is negotiating for about $4.6 billion in loans to solve its current economic crisis, government officials said Tuesday.

Prime Minister César Virata has said the economy needed at least $4 billion to "restart" the economic process that has been at a standstill following the imposition last month of a 90-day moratorium on debt repayments.

Separately, Japanese Embassy officials said the Philippines was negotiating to convert its yen credit package for 1983 to 1984, which was to be used on development projects, into a commodity loan. They said Japan has not yet pledged the package but the Philippines will probably get about $250 million, the same amount as last year.

Foreign Firms Win China Oil Contracts

BEIJING (Reuters) — The China National Offshore Oil Corp. said Tuesday it signed the sixth contract in the first round of bidding for offshore oil and gas exploration and development with U.S., Australian and Spanish groups.

Sun Orient Exploration Co., Pennzoil Far East Co, Aimpol Exploration Co. Ltd. and Hispanica de Petroleos SA contracted for two areas in the Beibu Gulf basin of the South China Sea, it said.

Sun Orient and Pennzoil Far East will each act as operators in one of the contract areas, the Chinese corporation said. The percentage interest of each of the companies was not immediately available, but as usual under the competitive bidding contracts, the foreign partner will provide all funding during the exploration phase.

British Aerospace Order Predicted

LONDON (Reuters) — British Aerospace is expected to announce Wednesday a major U.S. order for its new BA-146 jetliner even though formal signing has not yet taken place, industry sources said Tuesday.

A company spokesman confirmed that an announcement about a civil aircraft agreement is due late Wednesday but declined to give details. The BA-146, a 100-seat airliner, was first demonstrated last year.

Denmark Alters State Oil Firm's Board

COPENHAGEN (UPI) — Denmark's conservative-led government has removed board members of the state oil company appointed by the previous Social Democratic government, the Energy Ministry said Tuesday.

A ministry communiqué said that the vacant directorships on the board of Dansk Olie & Naturgas will be filled with government supporters from the civil service.

The move follows disagreements between the state concern's managing director, Jens Christensen, and the energy minister, Knud Enggard. Mr. Christensen is to be replaced by Holger Lavesen, the ministry said.

Israel Prices Up 21.1% in Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel said Tuesday that it had inflation of 21.1 percent in October alone, its highest for a single month.

Annual inflation, which has topped 100 percent for the past four years, was expected to reach 166 percent to 180 percent in 1983. The previous high was 13.3 percent in April.

Separately, Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad said that Israel would cut spending on the Jewish settlements in the West Bank as part of its new austerity plan.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad, who took office amid a major economic crisis last month, made clear at a news conference he was reversing many of the policies of his predecessor, Yoram Aridor.

(AP, Reuters)

World Bank Is Considering Using Financial Futures for the First Time

By David Stamp

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The World Bank is considering using financial-futures markets for the first time to help stabilize its income, the bank's treasurer, Eugene Rotberg, said Tuesday.

Mr. Rotberg said in an interview that any use of the markets would be confined to U.S. dollar interest-rate contracts.

The World Bank's staff is making feasibility studies, he said. He would not estimate the extent of involvement or say when proposals would be submitted to the bank's board but said there could be developments before next July.

Mr. Rotberg's visit to the Netherlands was part of a European tour to explain World Bank plans to raise $750 million from central banks in one-year borrowing. The bank has announced plans to raise as much as $500 million in floating-rate notes in the year ending next June 30.

Mr. Rotberg earlier had told a press conference that it was highly unlikely that the bank would raise more than 10 percent of its total debt in borrowings with maturities of one year or less.

Short-term debt is now about $2 billion out of a total of $42 billion, compared with $1.5 billion and $39.5 billion, respectively, last July 1, he said.

Mr. Rotberg estimated that the bank's debt would reach $50 billion in the next two years. He said that it was highly unlikely that short-term borrowings would reach $5 billion, but it was difficult to say how much less than this.

New borrowings so far this fiscal year total $3.9 billion and the bank is well on its way to raising the planned $10 billion, the same as in fiscal 1983, he said.

Borrowings in fiscal 1984 so far have cost 8.43 percent of the total amount, compared with 8.88 percent in the past fiscal year.

Mr. Rotberg said the bank may swap some of its floating-rate notes, to be issued in the United States, into fixed-rate funds in dollars or in other currencies.

However, he declined to estimate the extent of these exchanges into the less volatile medium- and long-term sectors, adding that this would depend on prevailing market conditions.

Boeing's Prospects Improve; Foes' Woes Increase

(Continued from Page 7)

tition, they fear, Boeing could easily dictate prices and terms for aircraft sales.

The need to win some orders from Boeing and to keep slumping commercial operations alive even prompted McDonnell Douglas to agree last year to lease 35 DC-9 Super 80s (now called the MD-80) to American and Trans World airlines, in agreements that allowed the two carriers to put up little of their own money. The 140-seat MD-80 remains McDonnell Douglas's only commercial jetliner program.

Trying to prevent Boeing from achieving a virtual monopoly has central goal for Airbus for much of its 13-year existence. In 1979, the government-subsidized consortium of French, West German, British and Spanish aerospace companies came close to overtaking Boeing in sales of wide-body jets, with 120 announced orders for its A-300 and A-310 jetliners, compared with 127 for Boeing's 747 and 767.

But the worldwide slump in travel during the past three years — while affecting all aircraft orders — has particularly hurt sales of wide-body jetliners because their seating capacity exceeded many airlines' needs and because route systems require smaller jets to feed passengers from small cities into large ones.

As a result, McDonnell Douglas was unable to sell its MD-100, which it marketed as a modernized replacement for the DC-10. Similarly, Airbus this year has garnered orders for only six 210-seat A-310s and none for its 250-seat A-300.

Benefiting from strong sales for its 100-to-140-seat 737, however, Boeing has received orders for 117 aircraft this year, gaining about 75 percent of all orders for commercial aircraft.

"This year, nobody's been doing well against us," a Boeing spokesman boasted.

The proposed 150-seat A-320, which Airbus hopes to have available by 1988, is seen as Airbus' best hope against Boeing. Because of airlines' need for smaller aircraft, the market for 100-to-180-seat jets is expected to be the industry's hottest segment between now and the year 2000.

But many analysts question whether the A-320 will be a success. Its attractiveness will stem largely from its fuel efficiency, which, in turn, will be determined by its engine. But the engines expected to be offered on the A-320 — one made by a consortium led by General Electric Co. of the United States and the other under development by a five-nation group led by United Technology Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney Division — also are expected to be offered on advanced versions of Boeing's 737 and McDonnell Douglas's MD-80, analysts note.

As a result, the A-320 may have only a small advantage in fuel efficiency. At the same time, it may be cheaper for airlines to buy advanced versions of existing Boeing and McDonnell Douglas models.

"Airbus is going to have a great deal of difficulty competing against Boeing," said Paul Nisbet, analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities.

U.S. Exchange Policy Chided

(Continued from Page 7)

compared with a range of 4 percent to 17 percent in 1976.

Mr. McMahon pointed, however, to the domination of the exchange market by speculators focusing on short-term trends, and said experience suggests that the converging of inflation rates "may not be sufficient to achieve exchange rate stability."

"Unless something is done about it," he said, "we may have to look forward to another 10 years as volatile as the past decade."

Nonetheless, he rejected French calls for an international conference similar to the 1944 Bretton Woods meeting, which helped set the post-World War II monetary order. Before such a conference could be helpful, he said, the major trading nations would have to agree on a general approach to the problem.

Any cure for unruly exchange rates must be "one that can be put in place in a piecemeal and evolutionary way — in which we can learn as we go along," Mr. McMahon said.

International Thomson

Reuters

TORONTO — International Thomson Organization Ltd. said Tuesday that it raised its semiannual dividend by 16.2 percent, to 14.5 U.S. cents a share, payable Jan. 16 to shareholders of record Dec. 8.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 5,860,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 7,860,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 8,600,700

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
22⅝	8⅛	AAV	.32	2.2	11	8	15⅛	16⅛	14⅞	
4¾	2¾	AIC Ph				12	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6⅛	1¾	ATI				318	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	AcmU s	.32	2.1	17	0	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
14⅛	3⅜	Action 6			8	154	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12	6¼	Acton s	1.00t	15.1	32	43	6¾	6⅝	6½	— ¼
6½	1⅛	Actn wt				91	7⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
8	1¾	AdmRs				9	3½	3⅜	3½	
38⅝	17⅛	AdRusl s	.10	.4	15	72	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅞
32⅞	13¾	Brascn g	1.60			4	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
36⅝	11⅛	Braun s				2	16	16	16	— ¼
39	26⅝	BrnFA	.88	2.7	9	29	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
41⅛	27½	BrnFB	.88	2.5	10	117	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
4½	3¼	BrnF pf	.40	10.0		8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Buckhn				1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Buckh pf	.50	11.8		22	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
19½	10	Buell	.40	2.4	10	23	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
		C								
27	3⅜	CDI			15	50	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ¼
16⅝	7½	CHB	.20b	1.5	9	9	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
12¼	4¼	CMI Co				67	5¾	5⅝	3⅜	+ ⅛
29⅛	18	CRS	.34	1.5	11	33	23⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
34¾	7⅜	CaesNJ			22	144	16⅝	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	CapleA				3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
26⅝	17⅜	CallPC	.60	2.7		2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	CalRE	1.12	10.2	9	20	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Calprp n	.80t	10.7	7	12	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
19¼	11⅜	Camco	.28	2.3	7	20	12¾	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
7	3⅜	CompnI				14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	3⅜	CMar s o	.24			65	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
39¼	24	CWine n			9	19	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅜
7⅜	2	Cardiff				15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	3	CardII				14	4	4	4	
18⅞	8¼	CareB s			14	9	12¼	12¼	12¼	
16¼	8¾	CareA n			14	18	11	10⅞	11	
25⅞	8⅛	Caresa s	.40	1.0	11	290	23½	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
13¾	2¼	Casbin 6			7	23	6¾	6½	6⅝	
18½	13⅛	CastAM	.60	3.5	23	16	17	16⅞	17	
39⅞	28⅝	CasFd	2.20a	7.2		4	30⅞	30½	30½	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅛	Castln n			20	34	8⅛	7⅞	8	
9⅛	4	CeluC s			13	14	8⅝	8½	8½	
2	⅝	Centen1				12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1½	Centt pf				12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
30	25	CenM pf	3.50	12.6		60z	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
14	9⅜	CentSe	1.75e	12.8		12	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	12½	CtryFo	.10a	.5	8	2	19	19	19	
13⅜	5⅛	Celec	.20	2.0	19	19	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¼	ChmoH			23	408	5⅜	4⅞	5	
19	10⅞	ChmpP	.72	5.0	28	33	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	13½	ChrMA s	.20	1.0	15	81	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
29⅛	18¼	ChrMB s	.20	1.0	15	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
7	5⅞	ChrIM pf	.75	12.2		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17½	13¼	ChIRv	1.20	6.9	39	23	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
16	10⅜	ChfD a s				6	14⅛	14	14	
22⅛	6¾	Chiltn s	.14	.7	21	106	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ⅞
22	15⅝	CircIK	.74	3.1	16	369	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅛
24	12⅝	CliFst s	1.00	4.9	7	5	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
28⅞	27⅛	CliFst pf	2.50	9.2		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	ClarkC	.20e	3.0	15	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13¾	8⅝	PGEpfH	1.12	12.6		9	9	3⅜	8⅞	— ⅛
27	13¾	PGEpfR	2.37	13.0		24	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
18½	15¼	PGEpfP	2.05	13.1		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17½	15⅞	PGEpfO	2.00	13.0		25	15½	15½	15⅜	— ⅜
17⅞	14¾	PGEpfM	1.96	12.7		17	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
19⅛	16⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	12.7		3	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
13¾	15	PGEpfK	2.04	12.8		16	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
19⅞	17¼	PGEpfJ	2.32	12.8		13	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
9⅞	7⅞	PGEpfI	1.09	12.5		9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	14⅛	PGTrn	1.00	5.8	6	38	17¼	16⅝	17½	— ⅛
68¼	58	PacLt pf	7.64	12.6		640z	61⅛	60⅜	60⅜	—1⅛
45	34¼	PacPL pf	5.00	12.1		25z	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	2½	Page a				180	2⅞	2⅝	3⅜	
43	29⅝	PallCp s	.36	1.1	21	173	33	22⅞	32⅞	— ¼
9¼	2½	Pantast			184	8	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	
38⅛	15⅝	ParkCh	.80a	2.1	12	8	37⅞	36½	37¾	+1½
32⅛	9	StrlSft n				78	104	15⅝	14⅞	15¼ + ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	StarEq	1.60	10.0	10	22	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	StrutW				43	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅞	5¾	SumitE			64	271	3⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
7½	3⅜	SunCty s			9	1	3⅜	3⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Sunair s	.22	1.9	16	46	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	4¾	Sundnc				98	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
21½	11⅝	SunFd s	.40b	1.5	13	8	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	SupCre				137	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	
17¾	5½	SupInd	1.51t	10.4	13	33	14½	14⅝	14½	
14⅝	7½	SuprSr	.28	3.8	12	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	4¼	Susqueh			8	196	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	25	Swiftln	1.04e	3.3	7	74	21⅛	29⅞	21⅛	+1⅛
9¼	4⅞	Synaloy				29	7	6⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	9⅛	SystEn	.10	1.0	121	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
13⅛	4¼	SysPln				22	7¼	7⅞	7¼	+ ¼
		T								
17¼	8	T Bar	.57t	6.1		91	9⅝	9⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
11¾	3¾	TEC	.04j			1	6½	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	13¾	TIE s			28	442	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
24	10	TII	2.00t	11.7		93	18⅞	17¼	17⅛	—1½
29⅝	12½	TabPr s	.20	.9	14	39	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
15¾	7½	Tasty	.25a	2.1	14	63	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
10½	5⅛	TchAm			55	116	5⅝	5½	9½	— ⅛
27½	12¾	TchSym			21	73	19¼	19⅝	19½	± ⅜
41⅛	16⅛	TechOp			9	126	40	27½	38⅛	—1⅜
9⅛	2¼	WillcxG			23	111	3⅜	7⅞	7⅞	+1¼
4⅝	1⅛	WilsnB				8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
34¼	17	Winco pd	2.00	5.8	28	74	35½	33¼	34	+1¼
16	9¼	Winkim	.50	3.8	10	73	13½	13	13	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅞	WolfHB			61	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	7½	WkWear	.48	3.5	15	27	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	5½	WwdeE	.44t	6.9		06	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
45⅝	21⅞	Wrathr	.05	.1		126	40⅜	30½	38⅞	—2¼
9½	3⅜	WrgtH g			19	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Y								
19⅝	5¼	YankO s			12	1637	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ½
		Z								
24⅝	3¾	Zimer s	.10	.7	20	47	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛

W. German GNP Seen Rising 1%

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's inflation-adjusted gross national product will show an increase of well over 1 percent in 1983 and at least 2 percent in 1984, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg predicted Tuesday.

The economy shrank by an inflation-adjusted 1.1 percent in 1982.

Mr. Stoltenberg said that government income rose 3.8 percent in the first 10 months of this year from the year-earlier level, well above the 2.4-percent increase predicted for all 1983.

At the same time, government spending grew only 2.1 percent, compared with a planned increase for the full year of 3.5 percent.

Net 1984 borrowing by public authorities — the federal government, state governments and local authorities — is expected to total about 65 billion Deutsche marks ($24.3 billion).

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

No.2191/A
DATED: Oct. 23, 1983

AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR A CALL FOR TENDERS

The General Organization for the Exploitation and Development of the Euphrates Basin announces its desire to buy; Complete MICROFILM unit in the headquarter of the Administration in Raqqa according to the technical specifications and the General Conditions which can be obtained from the offices of the Administration in Damascus and Aleppo. Against the payment of (150) Syrian pounds according to receipt attached to the offer.

Delivery period: Shortest possible period.
Provisional deposits: 5% (five per cent) of the offer value to be submitted by bank guarantee confirmed by one of the branches of the commercial bank of Syria.
Final deposits: 10% (ten per cent) of remittance value.
Bidder's liability: Offer to stand firm sixty days as from the date assigned the end of the offers submission.
The offers to be submitted within an envelope sealed with wax and contains the follows:

Envelope (a): Containing the provisional deposits and statements connected with the bidder and his offer.
Envelope (b): Containing the technical specifications supported by operation and maintenance catalogs, repair and spare parts catalogs the essential technical brochures, and the spare parts lists with their single prices.
Envelope (c): Containing the financial and the commercial offer.

The offers to be submitted to the COEDEB in Raqqa or to any one of Damascus or Aleppo offices within a period ends at the end of the official working hours on Tuesday, December 6, 83 any offer comes after this date will be neglected.

The main envelope must be sealed by wax and stamped by the official seal of the bidder, and has the name and the address of the Bidder and also has the following sentence (Tender No. MICROFILM UNIT)

The Bidder must be abide with the rules of the contracts issued by the organizational decree No. 195 for the year of 1974.

The Bidder must be either a producer or an official agent who is registered officially with producing the documents which prove this matter.

The Bidder has to sign clearly an address for him in Syria.

The parcell containing the offer should be of rigid material, sealed by the bidder and sent by registered mailing.

THE GENERAL DIRECTOR
DR. ENG. ABDO KASEM
GOEDEB, RAQQA, SYR.

Floating Rate Notes Nov. 15

Banks

Issuer/Min cpn/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Allied Irish 6½-84	10	3-30	99.90	100.10
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 ⅝	1-6	100.04	100.24
Allied Irish 5¼-92	10 ⅝	4-17	99.45	99.65
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 ⅝	12-6	99.95	100.15
Banco Serfin 7¼-86	10	4-5	84	87
Bco de la Nacion 6-86	10 ⅝	3-26	94	97
Bco de la Nacion 6-87	10	4-30	93½	95½
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10	12-7	94	98
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	10 ⅝	4-30	99.80	100
Bco Hisp Amer 1995	10	4-28	98.40	98.80
Bco Desarollo 9½-87	10⅝	12-13	91⅛	96½
Bco Nl Mexico 6¼-87	9¼	11-17	85	90
Bco Nl Mexico 5¼-92	11⅛	2-8	83	88
Bco Pinto 6¼-85	9⅞	11-18	97	—
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	10⅛	12-29	99⅝	100
BFG Fin 5¼-89/94	10 ⅝	1-13	99⅝	100
Bkrs Trust 5¼-94	10 ⅝	12-22	100.36	100.56
BK Ireland 5¼-89	10 ⅝	11-30	99.82	100.02
BK Ireland 5¼-92	10⅝	1-25	98.95	—
BK Montreal 5¼-90	10¼	12-28	100.45	100.65
BK Montreal 5¼-91	9 ⅝	4-30	99.96	100.99
BK N. Scotia 5¼-88/93	9 ⅝	4-30	100.04	100.34
BK Nova Scotia 5¼-94	10 ⅝	1-11	100.46	100.66
BOT Hdg 1987	10 ⅝	1-26	100.30	100½
BOT Hdg Feb 5¼-88/91	11¼	2-6	100.80	101
BOT Hdg Dec 5¼-88/97	10 ⅝	12-12	100.10	100.30
BOT Hdg 5½-93	9 ⅝	4-24	100.67	100.87
BOT Hdg 5¼-89	9⅞	1-27	100.23	100.43
BBL Intl 5-86	9½	11-23	100.15	100.35
BBL Intl 3-95	10⅛	12-15	100.10	100¼
Bq Indosuez 5½-85	11	1-27	100.24	100.44
Bq Indosuez 5¼-89	9 ⅝	1-13	99.76	99.96
Credit Nat'l 5¼-94	10⅝	3-9	99.45	99.65
Credit Nord 5¼-89/92	10 ⅝	12-23	99.15	99.35
Den Norsk 6-Nov90	9 ⅝	2-9	100	—
Den Norsk 6-Dec90	10⅛	12-19	100.05	100¼
Dresdner Fin 1993	9 ⅝	4-19	100.10	100.30
EAB 5¼-90	10 ⅝	3-26	100¼	100.45
Eula 6-89	10⅝	12-28	75	80
First Interstate 1995	—	—	99.47	99.57
First Chicago 5¼-94	10½	11-18	100.27	100.47
Girozentrale 5¼-91	10 ⅝	12-22	100.40	100.60
Gotabanken 6-88	9 ⅝	11-10	99.90	100.10
Grindlays 5¼-92	10 ⅝	3-27	100.28	100.48
GZB 5½-89	10⅛	2-9	100.10	100.30
GZB 5¼-92	10⅝	12-8	100.10	100.28
IBJ 5½-85	10 ⅝	12-5	100.23	100.43
IBJ 5¼-87	10⅝	4-17	100.54	100.74
IBJ 5¼-Oct 88	10⅝	4-13	100.72	100.92
IBJ 5¼-Nov 88	9 ⅝	11-18	100.07	100.21
KOP 5½-92	10 ⅝	5-9	100¼	100.45
Kleinwort Ben 5¼-91	10⅝	2-17	100.05	100.30
Korea Ex Bk 7½-85/88	10	4-5	98⅝	—
Korea D.Bk 7½-86/89	10 ⅝	12-5	98⅝	—
LTCB 5¼-85	9⅞	11-14	100.10	100.30
LTCB 5¼-86	10⅛	12-15	100.25	100.45
LTCB 5½-89	9 ⅝	12-9	100½	100.70
LTCB 5½-Jly 89	10⅛	1-17	100.30	100½
LTCB 5¼-92	9⅝	11-30	100	100.20
Lloyds Eurofin 5¼-92	10	12-6	100.44	100.64
Lloyds Eurofin 5¼-93	10	4-31	100.44	100.64
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	10 ⅝	11-30	100.20	100.40
Marine Midland 5¼-94	9 ⅝	1-6	100.22	100.42
Midland Intl 6-87	9⅝	11-25	100.61	100.88
Midland Intl 5-89	10 ⅝	12-22	100.72	100.99
Midland Intl 9-91	10	4-30	100.85	101.05
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10	12-7	100.64	100.84
Midland Intl 5½-93	10⅝	1-26	100.92	101.12
Mort Denmark 5¼-92	10⅝	12-19	97	97½
Mort Denmark	10 ⅝	3-8	99.46	99.66
Morgan 5¼-97	10 ⅝	2-15	100.57	100.77
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	10½	12-23	100.76	100.96
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-91	10 ⅝	1-18	100.80	101.00
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-92	9 ⅝	4-25	100.90	101.10
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94	10⅝	4-16	100.46	100.66
Nippon Credit 5½-85	10 ⅝	12-28	100	—
Nippon Credit 6½-86	10 ⅝	1-16	100.22	100.42
Nippon Credit 5¼-90	11¼	2-10	100⅛	100.45
Nedlbra Fin 5½-88	10⅝	12-7	93	[illegible]
Nacional Fin 5½-86	10⅝	12-28	83	[illegible]
Nacional Fin 5¼-88/91	9 ⅝	3-28	83	[illegible]
Nacional Fin 1985/93	11⅛	1-9	91	97
Nordic Intl 5½-91	9 ⅝	11-9	99.71	99.96
O.L.B. 5¼-94	9⅝	11-25	99.91	100.11
Oesterreich Bk 5¼-86	9 ⅝	11-18	100	100.20
Pk Banken 5-88/91	10 ⅝	12-19	100.07	100.27
Bk Scotland 5¼-86/94	10	1-16	100.1	100.30
Sanwa Intl Fin 5¼-88	10 ⅝	3-26	100.20	100.40
Scand. Fin. 5¼-93	10 ⅝	4-13	99⅝	100⅛
Scotld Intl 5¼-92	10⅝	3-23	100.03	100.23
Ste Generale 5¼-90/95	10 ⅝	3-1	99.78	99.98
Ste Generale 5¼-90	10 ⅝	5-9	99.60	99.80
S.G. Alsac 5¼-89/91	10 ⅝	1-18	99¼	99.45
SGB 3¾-87	10 ⅝	4-30	100.20	100.35
SGB 5¼-89/92	10⅛	12-30	100.20	100.40

Non Banks

Issuer/Min cpn/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Indonesia 1993	10	4-6	97	97½
Malaysia 1988/93	10 ⅝	2-27	98.73	98.93
Malaysia 5¼-89/92 Dec	10 ⅝	12-5	98.38	98.58
Malaysia 5¼-89/92 Apr	10	4-6	98.28	98½
New Zealand 5¼-87	9⅝	4-9	100	100.25
New Zealand 5¼-92	10¼	12-23	100.03	100.23
RENFE 88/90/93	10¼	3-27	98.80	98.95
Rep Philippines 6½-86	10	4-26	91	93
SNCF 5¼-88	9 ⅝	1-30	98.70	98.90
SNCF Sterling 90/93	9⅝	1-20	99.40	99.55
Spain 88/90/93	10⅝	2-29	99.65	99.80
Sumi Heavy 5½-84	10⅝	12-13	100	—
Sweden 93/98/03	—	—	99.53	99.33
Sweden 5¼-87/89	10 ⅜	2-29	99.93	100.13
Sweden 9lock-90/91	9 ⅝	1-23	99.68	99.88
Sweden 5¼-88/90/93	11 ⅝	2-3	100.35	100.40
TVO lock-1991	9 ⅝	11-30	97	93
Offshore Min. 1986	10⅝	1-23	100.32	100.52
Offshore Min. 5¼-91	10	12-2	100.08	100.28
Private I.C. Asia 7-86	11⅝	2-18	99¼	99¾
Pemex 7-84	11	1-27	93	98
Pemex 6-88/91	9⅝	4-11	83	88
Vitro 1988/91	11 ⅝	1-23	72	82
Kingdom of Thai 7-84	10 ⅝	3-15	99⅝	100¼

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

Calvin Klein, Partner Schwartz Offer To Acquire Puritan for $60 Million

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Calvin Klein, the fashion designer, has said that he and his business partner, Barry Schwartz, offered to acquire Puritan Fashions Corp. for about $60 million.

The $16.50-a-share offer clarifies plans that Mr. Klein has for Puritan, which makes and distributes Calvin Klein clothing. Messrs. Klein and Schwartz own about 10 percent of the company's 3.65 million shares, and for the past few years they have made Puritan one of Mr. Klein's more important licensees.

Executives at Puritan did not return several telephone calls Monday. The offer, made in a letter to Puritan's board, expires at 6 P.M. next Monday.

Puritan shares jumped $3.875, to $16.125, in trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange following Mr. Klein's announcement.

During the last three years Puritan has transformed its business from the production of women's dresses to the production of Calvin Klein clothing. Calvin Klein jeans and jean-related products accounted for about 95 percent of Puritan's $246 million in sales in 1982, according to Mr. Schwartz. Last year, Puritan, which licenses Calvin Klein jeans, boys' wear, childrens' wear, Western fashions and men's shirts, paid Mr. Klein $15.6 million in royalties.

Analysts were not surprised by Monday's announcement. "Puritan is Calvin Klein. The two are synonymous," said Jay Meltzer, who follows Puritan for Goldman, Sachs & Co. With the death last August of Carl Rosen, the company's chairman, Puritan became a more logical takeover target, Mr. Meltzer said. But he added that any third party would have found it difficult to take over the company without Mr. Klein's approval. "It makes sense for Calvin Klein to merge with Puritan."

Puritan's earnings in the third quarter ended Oct. 1 were down 60 percent from the previous year, reflecting a weakened jeans market, to $772,000, or 20 cents a share, on sales of $64 million.

"We now realize that it is particularly unsatisfactory for sales of major Calvin Klein product lines handled by Puritan to be under the control of others, and we do not feel that this should continue," Mr. Klein said. "As a result, we have concluded that it would be in everyone's mutual interest if we were to become more directly involved in Puritan's operations."

Should Puritan accept the offer, Mr. Schwartz said that he and Mr. Klein would form a new corporation for the purpose of acquiring Puritan. As one of more than a dozen companies that license the Calvin Klein name, Puritan would continue to be Calvin Klein's jean producer, Mr. Schwartz said. He would not comment about management changes that might result after a takeover.

U.S. Sees Cut in Soviet Grain Imports

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union will import more wheat and less corn during this marketing year than previously expected, the Agriculture Department has announced.

During the marketing year that began July 1, the Kremlin is expected to buy 29 million metric tons of grain, the smallest total in five years.

In a monthly Soviet grain report announced Monday, the department raised its estimate of Soviet wheat imports by 1 million tons, to 18 million tons, and reduced its estimate of Soviet corn imports by 1 million tons, to 10 million tons.

The Soviet Union also is expected to import 1 million tons of other crops.

The department predicted that Soviet wheat imports may rise even more because Soviet wheat supplies are the lowest since 1975 and wheat supplies are plentiful in the rest of the world.

"Consequently, the Soviets are operating in a buyer's market and could even expand wheat imports above the current estimate if price relationships favor wheat," the report said.

So far the Soviet Union has bought about 9 million tons of wheat, with Canada the prime supplier followed by France and the United States.

The changes in import estimates were made after the Soviet wheat-crop forecast was reduced by 5 million tons, to 80 million tons, while the prediction for feed grain production was raised by 5 million tons, to 108 million tons. The revised estimates reflected data published by the Soviet Union in October.

U.S. Output Increases 0.8%

(Continued from Page 7)

continue to expand significantly, analysts believe.

In Tuesday's report, the Fed said that output of consumer goods edged up only 0.1 percent last month as the number of auto assemblies declined slightly to an annual rate of 7.5 million units. The drop in assemblies was apparently due to temporary shortages of parts.

Production of home goods such as television sets and furniture rose 0.9 percent, while that of nondurable consumer goods increased less rapidly. Output of fuel and electricity for consumers fell. Total output by utilities went down 0.9 percent following a 1.7 percent drop in September.

The large 2.2 percent increase in business equipment was a continuation of strong gains in that sector. Output of defense and space equipment rose 1.2 percent.

Another sign that increases in industrial production likely will be lower in coming months was that production of materials, such as auto parts, that are used in producing other goods rose only 0.9 percent in October. That was just about half the average gain in the previous three months.

Penney Won't Stock Adam For Christmas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — J.C. Penney Co. has said that it will not carry the Adam home computer during the Christmas shopping season because of "problems of availability."

J. Duncan Muir, a spokesman for Penney, the nation's third-largest retailer, said Monday the move "right now is just for Christmas." He added, "We don't know what will happen after that."

Penney has thus followed K mart Corp. in not selling the Adam line, made by Coleco Industries, this season. The announcement raised a possibility that the computer system, which includes a tape-storage system for data and a printer, might be hard to come by in the next few months. The computer has been selling for about $600. Because of a price increase announced last week, however, it is expected to rise to about $750 after Jan. 1.

Mr. Muir said that Penney had considered carrying the Adam system but that no orders were placed.

A spokesman for K mart, the nation's No. 2 retailer (after Sears, Roebuck & Co.), said Monday that K mart "still has not made a decision" whether to carry the machine eventually.

"We certainly will not have it for Christmas," the spokesman, Susan McKelvey said. "The computer business is changing so much that we find ourselves rethinking things quite often."

Coleco has encountered numerous production delays, and the company now says it will not meet its goal of shipping 400,000 units by the end of the year. "I think Penney's decision reflects its nervousness over the industry in general, not over Coleco in particular," said Morton Handel, executive vice president at Coleco.

Asked if the company had lost an opportunity for major Christmas sales, particularly since International Business Machines Corp.'s PCjr home computer will not be available until next year, Mr. Handel said: "I am sure we could have sold more. But we will ship an awful lot in the first quarter."

Over-the-Counter Nov. 15

NASDAQ National Market Prices

			Sales In 100s	High	Low	3pm	Net Ch'ge
A							
AFG s			414	21½	20	21	+ ¾
AGS			126	26½	25¾	25¾	
AIA			76	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
ASK C s			28	18	17½	17½	
AcadIns			133	15¼	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
AcuRay	.16	.7	148	22¼	21	21⅞	+ ⅝
AdacLb s			719	11½	11⅛	11¼	− ¼
Adage s			351	18¼	17	17¾	+ ⅝
AflBsh	1.00	4.0	30	25¼	25	25¼	
AgcyRt			112	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
AirWisc			354	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
AlexBld	2.00	4.4	212	45⅞	45½	45½	− ¼
Algorex			43	27¾	27¼	27¼	− ½
AldBn s	.88	3.4	3490	26¼	24⅝	25⅞	− ⅝
Altos			1088	9¼	8½	9	+ ¾
AmarX h			434	1⅛	1	1	
ABnkr	.50	3.6	13	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
AGreet s	.42	1.5	3087	27¾	26	27½	+1¼
AmLf s			384	12½	11¾	11¾	− ⅝
AInGp s	.44	.7	1922	61¼	60⅝	61	
AMS			9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
ANtIns	.96	4.6	55	21⅛	20⅝	21	− ¼
AQuasr			854	8⅛	7⅝	8	− ⅛
AmSoft			39	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
ASolr S			1449	7½	6¼	7¼	+1
ASurg			2168	7⅜	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
Analogic s			824	23½	22	23½	+1¼
Anaren			67	9¼	9	9	
Andrew			16	37½	37	37	− ½
Apogee s	.14	1.1	95	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
AppleC			4579	19⅞	19	19¼	− ½
ApldMt			717	35	34	35	+ ¾
ApolloC			89	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ¾
ArgoSy s			367	20½	19⅞	20¼	+ ½
ArizB	.80b	4.4	118	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅜
Artel			145	7½	7	7¼	− ¼
Astrosy			100	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
AtlnB s	.72	3.0	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ½
AtlanR s			26	33	32½	32½	
AtwdOc			33	20½	19¾	20½	+ ½
AutTrT			85	21	20⅞	20⅞	
Auxton s			122	14	14	14½	− ½
Avntek			913	26⅛	25⅛	25½	− ¾
Aztech			33	4½	4⅛	4⅛	− ½
B							
BPI Sy s			187	10¼	10	10¼	
BRCom			5	23½	22½	22½	− ½
Bncohio	1.00	4.7	111	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
Banctec			164	14	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
BangH	1.60	11.4	102	14¼	13⅞	14	− ¼
Bankvt	.48	2.2	43	21½	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
BosT A s	.15	1.1	8	13¾	12½	13⅛	+ ½
BayBks	2.00	5.7	15	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
BetzLb	1.00	2.8	355	35⅜	35½	35½	
BigBite			13	3¼	3	3	− ½
Billings			32	6	5⅛	5⅛	
BioRes			156	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	− ⅛
Biochm			322	5⅛	6	5⅛	+ ⅜
Biogen			80	12¼	11½	11½	− ½
BirdInc			78	12¾	11⅛	13	
Bliss s			287	6⅞	6½	6½	
BobEv s	.26	1.1	379	24	23¼	24	+ ½
BstnDig			1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
BrseCp			49	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Branco	.24	2.8	56	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
BrnkF s	.14	.5	111	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ¼
BrwTom			477	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
Bruno s	.24	1.7	1166	14⅝	14⅛	14½	− ¼
BurlCt			71	29	28⅛	28½	− ½
BMA	1.80	4.8	18	37½	37¼	37½	+ ¾
C							
CCOR			143	10½	10¼	10¼	
CP Rhs			893	12½	12	12	− ½
CBT	1.64	5.6	117	29½	29	29½	
CFS	.60	1.6	4	38	38	38	− ½
CGA C			58	13½	13¼	13⅜	− ⅝
CPT			1823	14⅛	13	13½	+ ¼
Cache		1	52	10⅝	10	10⅜	
CACI s			239	8⅞	7⅝	8⅛	− ½
Calibre			5	8	8	8	+ ½
CalFSL			2558	24⅛	22⅝	23⅝	− ⅝
CalMic s			2694	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
CallonP			128	7½	7¼	7½	
Caralin			292	4⅝	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
Cancer n		1	21	17	14	16½	− ½
Centran	.40	2.2	41	18	17¾	18	
Cetus			279	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	− ½
ChorRv	.48	1.2	12	40	39½	39½	− ½
ChrmS s	.25	1.0	522	25⅛	23⅝	24⅞	+ ⅝
ChartH s			416	22½	21¾	22	− ¼
ChkPnt s			21	13½	13¼	13½	
ChkTch			46	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	− ½
ChLwn	.40	1.0	38	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅝
ChiChl s			1319	26	25¼	25½	− ¼
Chubb	3.12	4.8	324	65	64⅝	64⅝	− ⅜

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

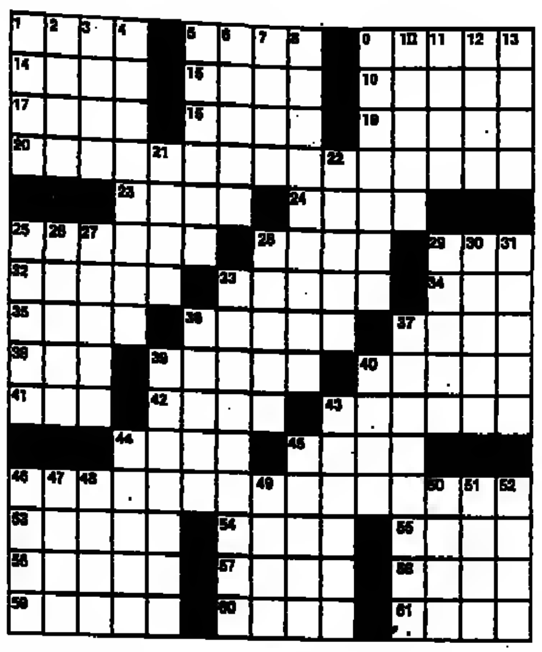
November 15, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO SA.	
—(m) Al-Mal Trust	$ 136.59
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 811.00*
—(d) Conbar	SF 983.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 973.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 1314*
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG. PB 2622 Bern	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 22.32
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 8.17
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 14.93
BANQUE INDOSUEZ	
—(w) Diverbond	SF 816.75
—(w) FIF—America	$ 30.59
—(w) FIF—Europe	$ 9.71
—(w) FIF—Pacific	$ 14.34
—(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 104.90
—(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 147.71
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey	
—(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$ 8.270*
—(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr	$ 10.490
—(w) Brit.Universal Growth	$ 1.0420*
—(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$ 1.380
—(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	$ 13.05*
—(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£ 0.219*
CHARTER LIFE INS., Grand Turk B.W.I.	
—(w) Growth Strategies Fd.	£ 2.05
—(w) Venture Strategies Fd.	£ 3.02
—(w) Land Strategies Fund	£ 1.51
—(w) Futures Strategies Fd	£ 1.40
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 32.75
—(w) Capital Italia SA	$ 10.34
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 316.00*
—(d) Canasec	SF 753.00
—(d) C.S Fonds—Bonds	SF 70.00
—(d) C.S Fonds—Int'l	SF 90.50
—(d) Energie—Valor	SF 141.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 789.00
—(d) Europa—Valor	SF 123.00
—(d) Pacific—Valor	SF 137.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM	
—+(d) Concentra	DM 22.44*
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 79.94
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda	
—(m) American Values Common	$ 47.59
—(m) Amer Values Cum.Pref	$ 101.25
—(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 64.29
—(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$ 9.16
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$ 107.18
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$ 34.41
—(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$ 58.43
—(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$ 26.24
—(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$ 12.33
—(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 136.20
—(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$ 14.01
—(d) Fidelity World Fund	$ 33.62
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN	
London Agent 01—839—3013	
—(w) Gold Income	$ 10.20
—(w) Gold Appreciation	$ 8.01
—(w) Dollar Income	$ 9.78
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 8.80*
—(d) G.T. Applied Science	$ 16.25
—(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$ 11.17
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	$ 3.80*
—(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 15.94
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 11.01*
—(d) G.T. Global Technlgy Fd	$ 14.82
—(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$ 18.41*
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 19.32*
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co.Fund.	$33.32*
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 32.92
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	
28—14 Hill St, St. Helier, Jersey	
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$ 1.2990
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$ 1.0120
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$ 1.1360
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$ 0.9437
—(w) Long Term	$ 23.40
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg	
—(b) J.F Japan Trust	Y 3806
—(b) J.F South East Asia	$ 27.02
—(b) J.F Japan Technology	Y 17,001
—(b) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$ 5.38
—(b) J.F Australia	$ 6.28
LLOYDS BANK INTL. POB 438, Geneva 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$ 181.30
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 910.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 309.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF 107.80
PARISBAS—GROUP	
—(d) Cortexa International	$ 108.69
—(w) OBLI-DMC	DM 1,152.95
—(w) OBLIGESTION	SF 94.16
—(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$ 1,170.51
Royal Bank Of Canada, POB 246, Guernsey	
—+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	$ 16.09*
—+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$ 10.71
—+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd.	$ 20.89
—+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$ 7.32*
SWISS BANK CORP.	
—(d) America Valor	SF 500.50
—(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM 118.47
—(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$ 129.23
—(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL 121.36
—(d) Intervalor	SF 70.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 681.75
—(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF 102.64
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF 248.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF 77.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 99.22

SOFIO GROUP GENEVA	
—(r) Parton Sw. R Est	$ 1,397.00
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 35.00
—(d) Bond-Invest	SF 64.25
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 113.00
—(d) Globinvest	SF 79.50
—(d) Japan-Invest	SF 772.00
—(d) Pacific-Invest	SF 163.00
—(d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF 510.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R. Est	SF 216.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 36.19
—(d) Unifonds	DM 18.97
—(d) Unirak	DM 63.92
Other Funds	
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund	$ 20.02
(w) Alexander Fund	$ 16.38
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 854.30
(b) Ariane	$ 1,408.56
(w) Trustcor Int'l Fd. (AEIF)	$ 10.62
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	BF 127.60
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	$ 7.09
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.16
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,767.68
(d) COMETE	$ 978.43
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$ 9.47
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$ 24.53
+(w) Currency Trust	$ 70.00
(w) D.G.C.	$ 66.96
(b) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$ 1,047.71
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 24.46
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$ 33.34
(w) East Investment Fund	$ 348.21
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 2,379.80
(d) Energy Int'l N.V.	$ 38.98*
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 10,954.53
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 181.70
(w) Forexfund	$ 8.64
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 84.09
(d) Fonditalia	$ 19.92
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM 39.50
(m) FuturGAM S.A.	$ 97.45
(w) GAMerica Inc	$ 101.09
(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$ 98.63
(w) GAM Musa Corp	$ 94.61
(m) GAM Park Ave	$ 102.30
(w) GAM World Wide Inc	$ 105.41
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$ 941.08
(w) Hestia Funds	$ 94.64
(w) Horizon Fund	8
(c) Interfund SA	$ 11.00
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 303.49
(w) International Gold Fund	$ 111.42
(d) I.O. Growth	$ 18.93
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 8.47
(d) Investa OWS	DM 39.06
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 89.23
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$ 9.66
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 118.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 73.53*
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,571.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	$21.23
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$ 63.63
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$ 153.39
(d) Liquibaer	$ 1,123.00
(w) Luxfund	$ 53.55
(m) Magnafund N.V.	$ 183.48
(c) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$ 12.88
(o) Meteore	Y 106439
(m) Mont.Fin.Fd.Ltd	$ 99.17
(w) NAAT	$ 10.21*
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 28.90*
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 2.67*
(w) Novotec Investment Fund	$ 98.16
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 152.25
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$ 135.41
(m) Opportunity Fd Overs NV	$ 30.70
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$ 13.86
(w) Permal Value Fund N.V.	$ 1,003.74
(b) Pleiades	$ 932.63
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$ 55.10
(b) Pri—Tech	$ 884.60
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 2,648.56
(d) Renta Fund	$ 47.48
(d) Rentinvest	LF 1,102.00
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 8.67
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 98.45*
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$ 10.33
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 122.60
(w) State St. American	$ 137.20
(w) State St. Bank Equity HdgsNV	$ 8.08
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$ 19.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$ 82.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$ 113.61
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 78.69
(m) Tweedy, Browne N.V.	$ 1,663.00
(m) Tyche S.A.Class A	$ 94.21
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 68.40
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$ 1,019.50
(w) Wedge Japan N.V.	$ 76.28
(w) Wedge Pacific N.V.	$ 52.56
(w) Wedge U.S. N.V.	$ 62.64
(m) Winchester Overseas	$ 9.16
(m) Winchester Diversified**	$ 21.61*
(w) Worldinvest Inc.	$ 1,195.00
(w) Worldwide Securities S/S 3½	$42.96
(w) Worldwide Special S/S 2½	$ 1,474.42

DM — Deutsche Mark; BF — Belgium Francs; FL — Dutch Florin; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; a — asked; + — Offer Prices; b — bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit); N.A. — Not Available; N.C. — Not Communicated; o — New; S — Suspended; S/S — Stock Split; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — Ex-Rts; * — Redempt-Price- Ex-Coupon; ** — Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd



ACROSS

1 Giant fishhook
5 Partner of loose
9 Name in a Rand title
14 Etc.'s relative
15 Baltic feeder
16 Hoisting machine
17 Hoopla
18 Venetian cash
19 Richard D'Oyly ——
20 Start of a James A. Garfield quotation
23 Denials
24 Kind of master
25 Sudden fall
28 K. A. Porter's "Noon ——"
29 Gained a lap
32 Christmas-card figure
33 Dead duck
34 Rah or bah
35 Electric-company client
36 Rum-and-water drinks
37 Witticism
38 Conventual
39 Forms droplets
40 Sentiments of an electorate
41 Da Nang holiday
42 Gruesome septet member
43 Lost a sunburn
44 Yours, in Lourdes
45 Dormer's base
46 End of the quotation
53 Milanese love
54 Dyestuff
55 Take care of a pressing detail
56 Slow mover
57 Pierre's pate
58 Place for a necklace clasp
59 Arizona group
60 Word with while
61 Lightheartedness

DOWN

1 "—— horse!"
2 At the apex
3 Portuguese folk song
4 Flail in water
5 Origami hobbyist, e.g.
6 Picador's farewell
7 Feudal thrall
8 Paraphernalia
9 Finger pointer
10 Plot for an A-frame
11 Carefree adventure
12 Con
13 —— red (fumes)
21 Caroler's offering
22 Traffic divisions
25 Visit often
26 Result
27 —— Orange
28 Herman or Allen
29 Row in a race
30 Originate
31 Transcribed notes
33 Be led by a certain force
36 Ligurian Sea port
37 Activity of conquerors or pacifiers
39 Holy places
40 Ill-gotten gains
43 Ice ax
44 Latium courtyards
45 Fretful states
46 Pesky insect
47 Where the Hawks fly
48 Meander
49 Ripsnorter
50 Caspian feeder
51 Contend with successfully
52 ——-high to a grasshopper

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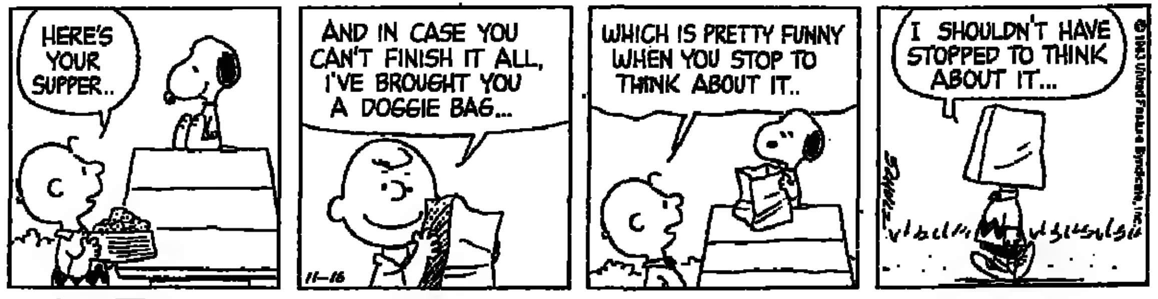
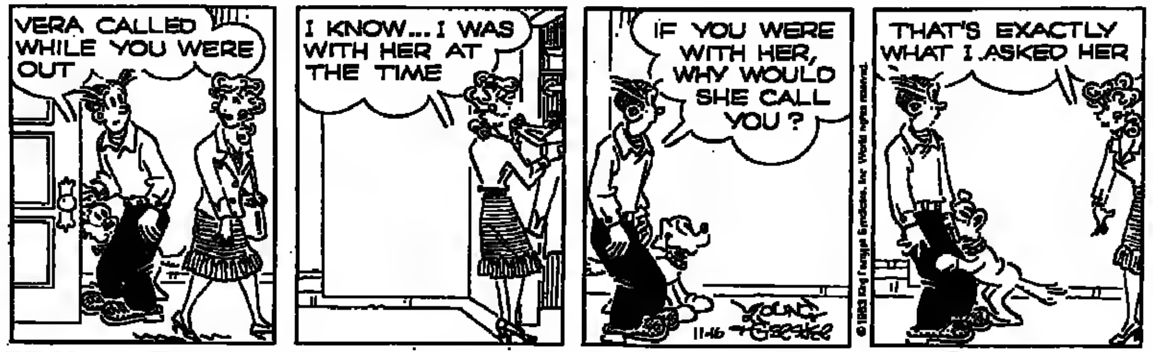
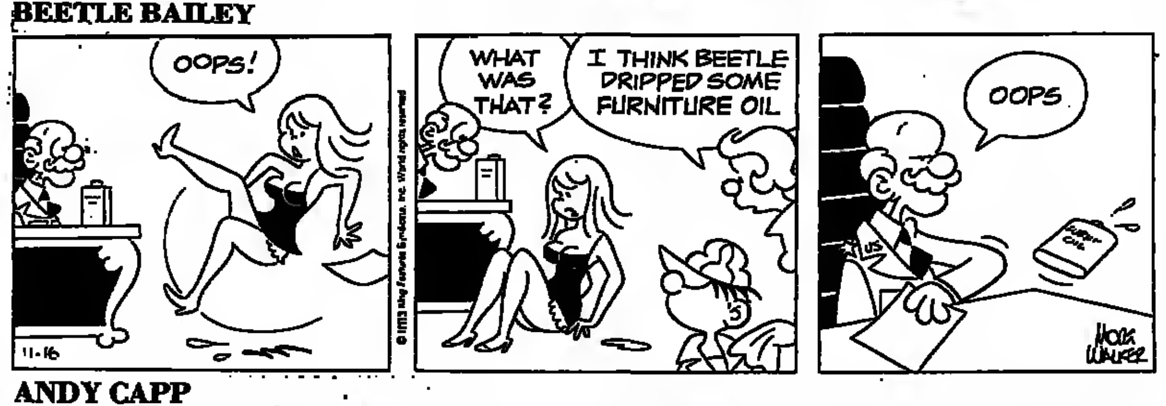
PEANUTS



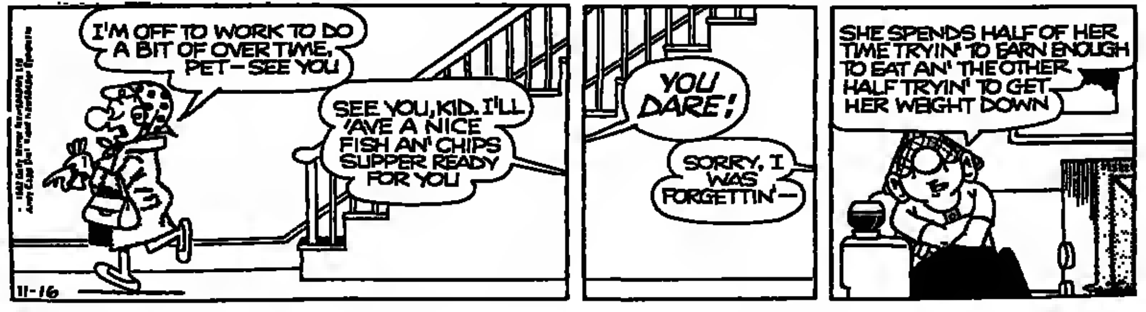
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

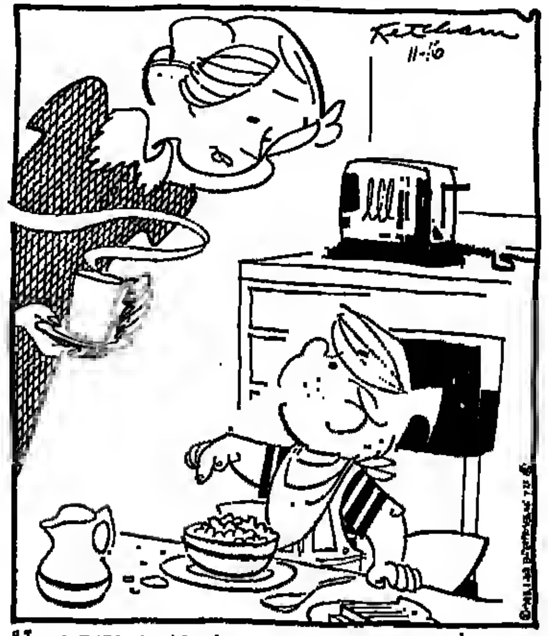


WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I LIKE THE KIND THAT SNAPS, CRACKLES AN' POPS. THIS STUFF DON'T SAY *ANYTHING!*"

BOOKS

WILD JUSTICE
The Evolution of Revenge

By Susan Jacoby. 387 pp. $17.95. Harper & Row, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

SUSAN JACOBY takes the title of her intelligent new book from a line in Francis Bacon's essays, "Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out." It is Jacoby's contention that despite modern society's distaste for this primitive and disturbing emotion, revenge is a legitimate impulse in human nature, and it occupies a legitimate, indeed necessary, place in any scheme of social justice. Her study attempts not only to trace the shifting relationship between revenge and the idea of law, but also to define those forms of revenge that are consistent with the values of a civilized society.

This, of course, is an enormously ambitious task, and potentially a most rewarding one, for the subject cuts across social, moral, religious and political boundaries, and Jacoby uses historical and literary material to give her personal observations resonance and weight.

Certainly this methodology has been used effectively in the past, beginning with Robert Burton's classic study, "The Anatomy of Melancholy," a study that is at once an investigation into the causes and symptoms of an emotional state and also a remarkable document of Jacobean scholarship. Recent attempts to employ a similar approach include A. Alvarez's lucid study of suicide, "Savage God," and Joseph Epstein's examination of "Ambition, the Secret Passion."

Jacoby, on her part, makes a brave, if somewhat unsatisfying, effort to trace the evolution of revenge "from the collective, hereditary vendetta that prevailed in the earliest stages of civilization to a system of law in which crime becomes an insult to the community as well as to the family or tribe and punishment becomes a public rather than a private duty."

What "Wild Justice" suffers from is a lack of focus. The definition offered of the vindictive drive — the need of human beings "to avenge their injuries, to restore a sense of equity when they felt their integrity had been violated" — is broad enough to apply to just about everything from lovers' quarrels to the Holocaust, and Jacoby attempts to do just that. Among the case studies in "Wild Justice" are Jean Harris's shooting of her former lover, the Scarsdale diet doctor, Herman Tarnower; the execution of Adolf Eichmann; the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton; the 1982 massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut, and the trial of Charles Manson.

The result is a sprawling, soft-edged book that discusses a host of important issues under the umbrella of revenge, but never really ties them together.

As a collection of essays, however, "Wild Justice" is frequently brilliant. Jacoby possesses a fierce intelligence and a nimble, unfettered imagination, and she has the ability to write about dense subject matter with clarity and discrimination. Her appraisal of the changing role of the avenger in literature and her analysis of how a double standard has been applied to women as victims and victimizers — these are particularly fine.

Equally perceptive is her chapter on the role that religion has played in defining our attitudes toward revenge. Having expertly dismantled a set of stereotypes — the images of the Old Testament God of vengeance and the New Testament God of mercy — Jacoby expounds upon the contradictory attitudes toward forgiveness and retribution contained in both the Christian Gospels and Talmudic writings of the time. She then goes on to discuss how religious anti-Semitism, in which the Jews as a people are charged with deicide for their role in the crucifixion of Christ, contradicts the Christian doctrines of individual responsibility and divinely sanctioned vengeance.

As Jacoby sees it, the word "revenge" has taken on pejorative connotations today; contemporary psychiatric theory, after all, has taught us that the instinct to retaliate is unhealthy, and urges us, instead, to "forgive and forget." At the same time, there has been a loss of confidence in the ability of our public institutions to dispense fair and measured retribution: not only are we increasingly skeptical about our criminal justice system, but with the decline in religious faith we are also less inclined to believe that scores will be justly settled by God on Judgment Day. Given the ineradicable human need to believe in "just deserts," this dual development, Jacoby believes, can only lead to frustration and wilder and more personal displays of revenge.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	PET SEMATARY, by Stephen King	4	2
2	POLAND, by James A. Michener	1	11
3	CHANGES, by Danielle Steel	2	10
4	THE NAME OF THE ROSE, by Umberto Eco	3	21
5	HOLLYWOOD WIVES, by Jackie Collins	5	15
6	THE AUERBACH WILL, by Stephen Birmingham	7	8
7	WHO KILLED THE ROBINS FAMILY?, by Bill Adler and Thomas Chastain	6	11
8	WINTER'S TALE, by Mark Helprin	11	8
9	MONIMBO, by Robert Moss and Arnaud de Borchgrave	13	9
10	AUGUST, by Judith Rossner	9	14
11	EVERYTHING AND MORE, by Jacqueline Briskin	10	8
12	RETURN OF THE JEDI, by Joan D. Vinge	14	23
13	THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL, by John le Carré	—	34
14	CHRISTINE, by Stephen King	12	32
15	HEARTBURN, by Nora Ephron	15	29

NONFICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	MOTHERHOOD: The Second Oldest Profession, by Erma Bombeck	1	8
2	IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman Jr.	2	44
3	MEGATRENDS, by John Naisbitt	4	53
4	ON WINGS OF EAGLES, by Ken Follett	6	11
5	THE BEST OF JAMES HERRIOT, by James Herriot	7	9
6	THE MARY KAY GUIDE TO BEAUTY	5	5
7	THE BODY PRINCIPAL, by Victoria Principal	3	6
8	FATAL VISION, by Joe McGinniss	8	7
9	THE PETER PAN SYNDROME, by Dan Kiley	9	2
10	VIETNAM: A History, by Stanley Karnow	12	4
11	OUTRAGEOUS ACTS AND EVERYDAY REBELLIONS, by Gloria Steinem	10	7
12	CREATING WEALTH, by Robert G. Allen	11	25
13	A HERO FOR OUR TIMES, by Ralph G. Martin	—	1
14	TOUGH TIMES NEVER LAST, BUT TOUGH PEOPLE DO!, by Robert H. Schuller	15	2
15	THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard and Spencer Johnson	13	59

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, most players with the North hand would raise a two no-trump opening bid to six no-trump. This would be an acceptable contract, but six spades, reached as shown after a Stayman auction, was distinctly better.

West led a trump against six spades and South won in her hand. She cashed the club king and led a trump to dummy to play the club ten. This seemed to indicate an intention to finesse, so it did not occur to East that he should play his queen. On a high level, this would be the right play, for it would lose only in the unlikely event that South had begun with the A-K-x-x-x of clubs. And in that case, the prospects for the defense were negligible.

When East played a low club, South won with the ace, drew the missing trump and cashed three heart winners. Then a club lead end-played East, who had to lead a diamond from the queen into dummy's A-J.

Even if West had been able to win the third round of clubs, South would be better off than in no-trump. A diamond lead from West would be forced, and the slam would be safe unless East held both missing honors.

NORTH
♠K J 4 3
♡A 9 7
◇A J 6
♣10 9 7

WEST
♠7 8
♡J 8 4 2
◇5 3 2
♣J 8 6 3

EAST
♠9 5 2
♡10 6 3
◇Q 10 7 4
♣Q 5 2

SOUTH (D)
♠A Q 10 8
♡K Q 5
◇K 9 5
♣A K 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade six.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OPTIA
☐☐☐○○

ROUCS
○○☐☐○

CARCIT
☐☐○☐○☐

CATIMP
☐○○☐☐○

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "A ○○○○○○ ○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles LIVEN FLUID INNING DEFAME
Answer The dentist grew fat because almost everything he touched was this — FILLING

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	—	—	—	—	na
Athens	8	46	—3	26	cl
Amsterdam	15	59	11	52	r
Belgrade	—1	30	—4	25	o
Berlin	1	36	—1	30	sn
Brussels	0	32	—8	18	r
Bucharest	—4	25	—7	19	sh
Budapest	—1	30	—11	12	fr
Copenhagen	8	46	5	41	sh
Costa Del Sol	16	61	13	55	r
Dublin	8	46	2	36	o
Edinburgh	9	48	6	43	fr
Florence	10	50	2	36	fr
Frankfurt	—3	26	—8	10	sn
Geneva	2	36	1	34	o
Helsinki	1	34	1	34	sn
Istanbul	10	50	3	38	o
Las Palmas	23	73	21	70	o
Lisbon	15	59	13	55	o
London	3	38	—3	26	o
Madrid	13	55	9	48	o
Milan	6	43	—1	30	fr
Moscow	—3	26	—13	9	sn
Munich	—2	28	—12	10	o
Nice	14	57	8	46	fr
Oslo	5	41	—4	25	c
Paris	3	38	—7	19	fr
Prague	—1	30	—10	14	cl
Reykjavik	6	43	5	41	o
Rome	11	52	6	43	cl
Stockholm	3	38	1	34	o
Venice	3	38	—4	25	fr
Vienna	—2	28	—13	9	o
Warsaw	—2	28	—4	25	o
Zurich	0	32	—7	19	o

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	6	43	—7	19	cl
Beirut	20	68	14	7	cl
Damascus	18	64	0	46	cl
Jerusalem	16	61	12	54	cl
Tel Aviv	22	72	12	55	cl

OCEANIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	27	81	21	70	cl

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	30	86	25	77	st
Beijing	9	48	20	34	fr
Hong Kong	22	73	19	66	o
Manila	26	79	20	68	cl
New Delhi	26	79	14	57	fr
Seoul	9	48	3	38	sh
Shanghai	14	57	9	48	fr
Singapore	32	90	25	77	o
Taipei	19	66	15	59	cl
Tokyo	14	57	8	44	cl

AFRICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	24	75	15	59	cl
Cairo	25	77	18	59	fr
Cape Town	20	68	12	54	cl
Casablanca	20	68	16	61	sh
Harare	26	79	16	61	cl
Nairobi	28	82	16	61	fr
Tunis	23	73	13	55	cl

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	20	68	12	54	cl
Lima	21	70	16	61	o
Mexico City	24	75	5	41	fr
Rio de Janeiro	31	88	26	78	fr
Sao Paulo	29	84	21	70	cl

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	—2	28	57	14	pc
Boston	7	45	2	36	r
Chicago	5	41	2	36	r
Denver	14	57	—4	25	fr
Detroit	8	46	2	36	r
Honolulu	31	88	21	70	fr
Houston	23	73	12	55	fr
Los Angeles	25	77	14	57	fr
Miami	27	81	17	63	pc
Minneapolis	2	36	—1	30	cl
Montreal	8	46	2	36	cl
Nassau	26	79	20	68	fr
New York	0	46	1	36	r
San Francisco	18	64	10	50	r
Seattle	11	52	8	46	r
Toronto	5	31	3	36	cl
Washington	10	50	4	39	r

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Fair and cold. Temp. 2- —9 (36-16). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 6- —3 (43-26). MADRID: Very cloudy. Temp. 16-8 (61-46). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 7-4 (45-39). PARIS: Fair and cold. Temp. 2- —3 (36-26). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 11-6 (52-43). TEL AVIV: Cloudy. Temp. 24-13 (75-55). ZURICH: Fair and cold. Temp. 4- —1 (39-30). BANGKOK: Fair. Temp. 32-25 (90-77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 23-21 (73-70). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 31-24 (88-75). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 9-4 (48-39). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 90-77). TOKYO: Mist. Temp. 14-8 (57-46).

Canadian Stock Markets Nov. 15

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked $

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Chge
3270 Agnico E	$15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
10000 Agra Ind A	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
20081 All Energy	$19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
725 Algo Cent	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
2692 Algoma St	$27	26¾	26¾	+ ½
725 Andrs WA 1	$28½	28½	28½	
1141 Argus C pr	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
193 Asbestos	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
3457 Atco I 1	$9¼	8½	9¼	+ ⅜
870 BP Res	$22⅜	22¼	22¼	
20574 Bank N S	$43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	+ ⅜
89194 Bonanza R	335	320	325	—10
110320 Bralor Res	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
300 Bramalea	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
39455 BCFP	$12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
140365 BC Res	370	360	365	— 5
22852 BC Phone	$21	20¾	21	
375 Brunswk	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
308 Budd Can	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
800 CAE	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
14175 CDistb B f	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
15413 Cad Frv	$9	8⅞	9	
2100 Camflo	$9¼	9	9¼	
4625 C Nor West	$27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
300 C Packrs	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
1554 Can Trust	$46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
100 C Tung	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
24680 CI Bk Com	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
18783 CanP Ent	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
27500 Cdn Nat Res	100	95	100	
17836 CTire A f	$58¾	58¼	58¼	— ¼
300 C Util B	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
1073 Celanese	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
400 C Distb A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14175 CDistb B f	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
34100 CTL Bank	$12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
14000 Conventrs	480	470	470	—10
100 Conwest A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
3300 Coseka R	370	360	360	—15
9000 Conran A	$14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
12600 Czar Res	150	148	149	— 1
15114 Daon Dev	175	170	171	— 4
6850 Denison	$45½	45	45⅝	+ ½
2380 Develcon	$21⅛	21	21⅛	
10000 Dicknsn A f	450	430	430	—15
42 Dicknsn B	430	430	430	—15
1100 Doman A	$9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
14325 Dofasco A	$58⅛	57⅞	58	— ⅛
3325 Dom Store	$19	18½	18½	—1¼
1950 Du Pont A	$39	38¾	39	+ ¼
4940 Dylex A	$24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
2112 Elcthom X	435	425	435	+ 5
20000 Equity Svr	$12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
2400 Extendcar	$17	17	17	
3050 FCA Intl	$20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
850 C Falcon C	$16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
3100 Fienbrdge	$71¼	70½	71¼	+ ¾
54 Fardy Res	253	253	253	—12
14400 Fed Ind A	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
5875 F City Fin	$23⅛	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
100 Fraser	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
4166 Gendis A	$21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
800 Geac Comp	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
21188 Geocrude	285	275	280	
3420 Gibraltar	$9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ¼
6100 Grandma	175	160	160	— 5
3000 Granduc	100	95	100	+ 9
10 GL Forest	$77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— ¼
200 Gt Pacific	$23	23	23	
200 Greyhnd	$26	26	26	
1200 Hrding A f	190	185	155	— 5
11940 Hawker	$17	16¾	17	
160 Hayes D	$16	16	16	
2156 H Bay Co	$24¼	24	24¼	
18460 Imasco	$24½	24	24¼	
400 Indusmin	$20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
300 Inglis	$43⅛	43	43	— ¼
2668 Inland Gas	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
5285 Inter Pipe	$32½	32¼	32⅜	
28700 Ivaco B	$16½	16	16⅜	— ⅛
17791 Jannock	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
2150 Kam Kotia	147	143	145	+ 3
300 Kelsey H	$29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
2772 Kerr Add	$20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
8074 Labatt	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
24 Labmin	$53¾	53¼	53¾	+ ⅛
47254 Lac Mnrls	$28⅛	27⅛	28	+1⅛
1100 Lacana	$9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
300 LL Lac	$32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
1795 Loblaw Co	$13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
400 MICC	$7	7	7	+ ¼
19996 Mclan H X	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
300 McGraw H	$17½	17½	17½	
4996 Merland E	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
14450 Molson A f	$20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ¼
2600 Molson B	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
150 Murphy	$22	22	22	
60 Nat Trust	$42	42	42	+ 1
46899 Noranda	$22	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
14410 Norcen	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
189633 Nva AltA f	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6300 Novaco W	$21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
105771 Nu-Wst A	160	156	157	— 3
22442 Oakwood	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
1407 Oshawa A f	$32	31½	32	+ ½
1300 Pamour	$10½	10½	10½	
1552 PanCan P	$25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
1350 Pembina	$16⅝	16½	16½	
700 Phonix Oil	$8⅞	8½	8½	
5245 Pine Point	$29	29	29	— ⅛
9300 Place GO o	115	110	111	— 1
30495 Placer	$22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
1200 Provigo	$15½	15	15	
2300 Rayrock f	$18⅞	18	18	
100 Redpath	$19½	19½	19½	— ¼
1000 Rd Stenhs A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
800 Reichhold	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
1631 Revn Prp A	156	155	155	— 1
500 Rogers A	$10	10	10	
8000 Roman	$18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
505 Rothman	$48	47¾	48	+ ⅜
6873 Sceptre	$5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
28200 Scotts f	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
17606 Shell Can	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
35951 Sherritt	$11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
70 Sigma	$15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
5380 SSears A f	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
300 Slater Stl	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
535 Southm	$48¼	48	48	
3900 St Brodcst	$10	10	10	
39346 Stelco A	$28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
300 Steep R	460	455	460	
2112 Sulpetro B f	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
125 Suncor pr	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
14800 Sydney o	315	308	308	—20
800 Talcorp	125	125	125	— 5
1050 Teck Cor A	$12	12	12	+ ⅛
54200 Teck B f	$11⅛	11	11	— ¼
100 Teledyne	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ¼
6500 Tex Can	$38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
9680 Thom N A	$37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅜
250352 Tor Dm Bk	$17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
1425 Torstar B f	$11⅛	11	11	
5434 Traders A f	$21	20⅞	20⅞	
2639 Trns Mt	$6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
1700 Trinity Res	$10	10	10	
62850 TrnAlta UA	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
25841 TrCan PL	$29	28⅝	28⅝	
1600 Trimac	$7⅛	7	7	
37716 Turbo f	70	65	65	— 7
3140 Un Carbid	$15	15	15	— ⅛
13823 Union Gas	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1200 U Keno	$17½	17	17	— ⅛
695 U Siscoe	$6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
200 Van Der	250	250	300	—20
78030 Verstl A f	20	8⅞	9	
500 Vestgron	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
16500 Westfort o	32	30	30	— 3
1350 Westmin	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
750 Weston	$60¼	60	60	— ¼
2102 Woodwd A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼

Total sales 10,529,985 shares

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Chge
46104 Bank Mont	$28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
6600 ConBath	$22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
2608 DomTxtA	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
2700 MntTrst	$13	13	13	— ⅛
18227 NatBk Cda	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
1475 Power Corp	$18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
500 RollandA	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
100 RollandB	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
7577 Royal Bank	$32⅜	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
300 RoyTrstco	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
420 SteinbrgA	$28⅝	28	28⅜	+1⅛

Total Sales 1,139,507 shares.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	347	348
ACF Holding	168.50	162.80
AKZO	82	81.30
Albert Heijn	163	168
AMEV	133	135.50
Amrobank	58.20	58.70
A'Dam Rub	8.90	8.90
Boskalis	40.50	41.60
BVG	218.50	218
Buerhmann T	51.70	51.70
Caland Hldg	32.80	32.90
Elsevier	440	440
Ennia	169	170.80
Fokker	34.70	34
Gist Brocades	151	152.50
Heineken	122.20	124.50
H.V.A.	114.50	114.50
Hoogovens	36.90	37.40
K.L.M.	165.30	164.50
Naarden	37.90	37.40
Nat. Nedder	178	177.40
Nedlloyd	96.10	96.20
Oce Vander G	204.50	204.50
OGEM	0.34	0.37
Pakhoed	52.80	52.50
Philips	44.40	44.40
Robeco	322.50	321.80
Rodamco	129	129
Rolinco	309.50	308.60
Rorento	N.Q.	197.50
Royal Dutch	N.Q.	136.30
RSV	3.60	4
Unilever	233.50	234.10
Van Ommer	32.40	32.80
VMF-Stork	82	81
VNU	115.10	116.50

Anp-Cbs Index: 140.50
Previous: 141.18

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Agfa-Gevaert	2,420	2,620
Arbed	1,240	1,250
Bekaert	3,000	3,000
Cockerill	167	166
EBES	2,400	2,370
GB-Inno-BM	3,010	2,955
GBL (BLamb)	2,310	2,290
Hoboken	4,700	4,575
Kredietbank	6,290	6,290
Petrofina	5,720	5,720
Soc. Generale	1,550	1,555
Sofina	5,000	5,020
Solvay	3,300	3,275
Traction Elec	3,225	3,230
V. Montagne	3,340	3,280

Bourse Index: 322.35
Previous: 364.30

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	80	79.80
Allianz Vers.	823	815
BASF	166.50	165.80
Bayer	166.60	166.30
Bayer Hypo	280	277.50
Bayer Verein	306	302.20
BMW	437	436.70
Commerzbank	164.50	164.10
Cont. Gummi	125.90	125.80
Daimler	689	688.50
Degussa	354.50	351.50
Demag	148	150
D. Babcock	178	177
Deutsche Bk	308	302.20
Du. Schulte	263	262.50
Dresdner Bk	169.10	167.20
GHH	138	138.80
Hapag Lloyd	N.Q.	—
Hochtief	447	452
Hoechst	181.40	180
Hoesch	93.50	92.50
Holzmann	420.50	425
Horten	189.50	189.80
Kali u Salz	198	198.30
Karstadt	292	292
Kaufhof	276.50	276.30
KHD	234.20	239.80
Kloeckner	37.90	37.90
Krupp	59	61.50
Linde	380	381
Lufthansa	134.50	130
MAN	134.50	137
Mannesmann	133	135.70
Metallgesell.	198	202
Muench. Ruck	745	749
Preussag	264	264
Rueigerswk	320	320
RWE.new	171	171
Schering	379	378
Siemens	392	387.50
Thyssen	78	78.10
Varta	180.80	177.80
Veba	164.60	165
VEW	120.80	120
Volkswagen	226.30	225

Commerzbank Index: 1,016.80
Previous: 1,013.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	20.20	20.30
Cheung Kong	7.05	7
China Light	14.10	14.30
Cross Harbor	10	10
Hang Seng Bk	36.75	37
HK Electric	5.50	5.50
HK Hotels	19.40	19.70
HK Land	2.775	2.75
HK Shanghai	7.05	7.10
HK Tel	30.50	33.25
HK Wharf	3.625	3.625
Hutch Wamp	13	12.90
Jardine Math	11	10.90
Jardine Sec	7.50	7.60
New World	2.625	2.60
Shaw Bros	N.Q.	—
SHK Property	4.75	4.80
Sime Darby	8.10	8.15

Canadian Indexes Nov. 15

	Close	Previous
Montreal	432.66	435.79
Toronto	2,458.90	2,476.10

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Nippondenso May Expand

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Nippondenso Co., Japan's biggest maker of electronic and electric equipment for automobiles, said Tuesday that it is considering whether to build a plant to make auto air-conditioner parts in the United States. It already has an assembly plant in Los Angeles.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

HARM ROOT DALI
RILEY ITCH ABET
ALANS VOTE WISE
FORTHREEORANGES
OER EGO
THREEFACESOFEVE
REIN HUNG BYZ
EAVE CLARO SOIR
ATE MAIN ULNA
THREELITTLEPIGS
DRI EAR
THREEPENNYOPERA
HOAR ERIN DAVID
OPAL RANI ELITE
RIDE STES SOLE

Other Markets Nov. 15

Closing Prices in local currencies

	Close	Prev.
Sielux	N.Q.	—
Swire Pacific	14.30	16
Swire Prpty	4.775	4.775
Wheelock	3.05	3.05
Wheel Mar	1.82	1.73
Winsor	5.65	5.50
World Intl	1.45	1.47

Hang Seng Index: 855.72
Previous: 856.01

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	8	8
Barlow	13	13.75
Blyvoor	16.25	16.25
Buffels	53.50	53.50
Elandsrand	13.20	13.20
GFSA	25	22.50
Harmony	22.25	22
Kloof	$1.75	51
Pst Steyn	48	47
Rustplat	11.75	11.50
S.A. Brew	7.20	7.20
St. Helena	38	38
Sasol	4.40	4.50

Composite Stock Index: 870.90
Previous: 857.30

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	17	16¾
Allied Lyons	1.49	1.48
AngloAM Gld	105¼	103¼
Babcock-Wil	1.31	1.37
Barclays BK	4.84	4.72
Bass	3.23	3.23
BAT Ind.	1.61	1.62
Beecham Gp	3.38	3.20
BICC	2.28	2.31
BL	0.60	0.63
BOC Int'l	2.36	2.37
Boots	1.67	1.68
Bowater	2.09	2.08
BP	4.22	4.26
Brit.Home St.	2.24	2.20
BTR	3.82	3.80
Burmah	1.53	1.54
Cadbury Sc.	1.13	1.12
Charter Gold	2.38	2.43
Coats Patons	0.82½	0.82
Cons. Gold Fds	4.89	4.92
Courtaulds	1.08	1.07
Dalgety	3.86	3.82
De Beers	7.70	7.75
Distillers	2.26	2.27
Driefontein	30⅝	30⅛
Dunlop	0.43	0.45
Fisons	7.14	7.09
Free St Ged	34½	34⅝xd
GEC	2.10	2.10
GKN	1.64	1.65
Glaxo	7.20	7.10
Grand Met	3.41	3.38
Guinness	1.12	1.12
GUS	5.90	5.88
Hanson Trust	2.38	2.38
Hawker-Sidd	3.20	3.18
ICI	5.90	5.94
ICL	0.58	0.58
Imps	1.33	1.31
Lloyds	5.19	5.02
Lonrho	0.95	0.96
Lucas	1.38	1.39
Marks-Spenc	2.17	2.18
Metal Box	2.76	2.84
Midland Bk	4.19	4.09
NatWest Bk	6.29	6.17
Pilkington	2.41	2.43
Plessey	2.24	2.24
Randfontein	124.50	123.50
Rank Org.	1.93	1.95
Reed	3.72	3.68
Royal Dutch	30.23	30.76
RTZ	5.79	5.79
Shell	5.74	5.80
Stand Charter	4.59	4.49
Tate & Lyle	3.80	3.48
Tesco Stores	1.78	1.70
Thorn (A)	6.32	6.32
Trafalgar H	1.90	1.90
TrustHousesF	1.73	1.72
TI Group	1.44	1.46
Ultramar	6.22	6.34
Unilever	8.42	8.45
Untd Biscuits	1.38	1.42
Vickers	1.12	1.12
War Loan 3½	36⅛	36¼
W. Deep	47⅞	47⅛
W. Holding	42½	42⅝xd
Woolworth	2.83	2.82
ZCI	0.14	0.14

F.T. 30 Index: 727.30
Previous: 727.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Bca Commerc	26,600	26,700
Bastogi	169	167
Centrale	1,290	1,305
Credito Ital	3,151	3,100
Fiat	2,925	2,895
Finsider	46	40.25
Generali	33,300	33,280
IFI	4,475	4,390
Italcementi	44,000	44,350
LaRinascenta	338	329
Mediobanca	61,550	61,150
Montedison	185.75	182
Olivetti	3,390	3,305
Pirelli	2,560	2,585
Snia Viscosa	1,194	1,174
Standa	4,780	4,800

BCI Index: 185.66
Previous: 183.49

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	498	491
Alsthom Atl.	148.50	148
Av. Dassault	441	440
Bancaire	335.50	342.50
Bic	750	748
Bouygues	705	700
BSN-GD	2,477	2,445
Carrefour	1,299	1,294
Club Mediter	681	695
Cofimeg	179	180.70
Creusot Loire	51	51.10
Dumez	866	858
Eaux (C Gis)	449	430.50
EN-Aquitaine	169.90	167.10
Europe 1	631	619
Hachette	1,150	1,160
Imetal	61.05	61.10
Lafarge Cop	260.10	258.30
Legrand	1,896	1,906
Matra	951	960
Michelin	801	795
MM Pennar	44.20	43.50
Moet Henn	1,320	1,300
Moulinex	99.40	101
Nord-Est	47.15	47.50
Occidentale	649	626
Oreal (L')	2,019	2,029
Pernod Ric	660	628
Petroles (Fse)	156.50	156.50
Peugeot	192.50	192

	Close	Prev.
Southland	0.27	0.27
Woodside Petl	1.31	1.35
Wormald	N.A.	2.82

All ordinaries index: 708.10
Previous: 710.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	560	560
Asahi Chem.	395	395
Asahi Glass	669	662
BK Tokyo	291	291
Bridgestone	565	565

SPORTS

The Associated Press

Karl-Heinz Rummenigge: The focus as West Germany gets its act together.

European Nerves on Edge

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The shape of European soccer to come is ready to emerge.

Belgium and France and Portugal are certain contenders for the 1984 European championship, and by Thursday we should know most of the other qualifiers for the eight-nation finals in France.

While we wait, two images fight for attention. First, the healthy expectation of men at full stretch in pursuit of their athletic goals. Second, the anger on the face of the political leader of the grand duchy of Luxembourg the last time England, Wednesday's visitor, played in his country.

He stood, broken whisky bottle in hand, surveying the wreckage of a tiny nation's stadium at the hands of British hooligans. His anger and bewilderment was like that of a father whose child has been raped. "Why?" he asked. "Why do they do this?"

The fact that Luxembourg, the team, is almost as defenseless on the field must, alas, be of secondary consideration. Almost to a man, Luxembourg's police force awaits in trepidation the unnacceptable return of the thugs whose mayhem finds pitiful opposition from its own government.

After a meeting of European sports ministers last weekend, England's Neil MacFarlane uttered this statement: "Without being complacent, I think it's getting better. I was delighted when my European ministerial colleagues said to me that they had worse fans than we have here." Charming.

The soccer match, too, might be important. I say might because by the time Luxembourg and England kick off, it may already be too late for the expected avalanche of English goals to matter.

A couple of hours earlier, Denmark will have had the chance to put Group Three out of anybody's reach but its own. It plays the Greeks in Athens, and a victory for Denmark would simply leave England's players with no back door to go through.

Last month, you may recall, I had egg on my face after predicting that Denmark, unquestionably the most skillful team in the group, would qualify there and then by winning in Budapest.

What happened? The Danes lost to a dreadful Hungarian team. They lost after dominating play, after missing five clear chances and then surrendering an "amateur" goal through a goalkeeper's cardinal error — oot guarding his near post.

You could believe one of two things: Either destiny thwarted the Danes or their oerve broke. If it was the latter, nerve will surely fail again in Athens, where the atmosphere is usually crippling to those who cower.

The Danes' key player, Allan Simonsen, is struggling to recover from a strained knee tendon. He scored the goal that beat England at Wembley and he missed three chances in Budapest. Simonsen is 30 now, more creator than finisher, but his experience is crucial to the test in Athens.

The English can only sit and wait. They will be in their Luxembourg locker room as Denmark plays, and the result should be

ROB HUGHES

known before they take the field. If Denmark should only draw, a victory would put England through to a qualifying position that, I still believe, would be soccer's loss. Denmark, geared as it is to a more creative philosophy — a need, if you like — than any team in Europe, would grace the finals.

One team that awaits them is Portugal. Having beaten the Russians on a penalty goal last Sunday, the Portuguese have thus shown how utterly unpredictable soccer can be. Less than seven months ago, slaughtered by 5-0 in Moscow, Portugal appeared dead and buried. But although the Soviet Union was until Sunday unbeaten for three years, its failure to beat the Poles in Poland was the turning point of a group charged with emotion and political significance. Poland, losers home and away to Portugal had again been instrumental in Big Brother's failure.

Italy, meanwhile, those failed Italians of World Cup fame, is reduced to trying to sort out another Eastern European quest for glory in France. The Italians would like to experiment, to build for the future, but are morally bound to field their "strongest side" in Prague on Wednesday to try to prevent Czechoslovakia's catching Sweden and Romania at the head of the group. Wednesday will possibly decide the Czech hopes, but the final match between Czechoslovakia and Romania on Nov. 30 will truly decide the group.

West Germany, however, has Group Six in its power. Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, as ever, is carryiog an injury but is expected to play against Northern Ireland in Hamburg. He'll be lonely. His brother Michael has lost form and will not partner him and the prolific Rudi Voller is doubtful for the match.

Even so — and even without Bernd Schuster — the West Germans are beginning to get their act together, and much as the Irish will fight, it will be surprising if West Germany does not underscore the quality that comes from possessing 50 people to every one Irishman from which to select a winning team.

In that same group, Austria clings to a remote hope of qualifying, although its journey to Turkey on Wednesday is fraught with pitfalls. Being Turkey, some of those tend to be on the playing surface itself, which is often ill-suited to quality performance.

Wales may be similarly afflicted in Bulgaria. It will, on whatever field they play, be a claustrophobic, tenacious contest for the Welsh, who need a draw to stay ahead of their main rival, Yugoslavia, in Group Four.

But Wednesday's most attritional match is likely to be between the Netherlands and Spain. The Spanish, disgraced in the World Cup, are unbeaten in a year under former Real Madrid coach Miguel Muñoz. Yet the Dutch are only two points back and are superior on goal average.

So while Spain will play unmercifully for the draw (and nobody should need me to say again how crippling that's likely to be), we are back to the question of nerve.

The Dutch, no pansies themselves even in the heyday of Cruyff & Co., thought qualifying beyond them last year. Then Kees Rijvers turned to youth and in Dublin this fall it turned a 0-2 halftime deficit to a 3-2 triumph.

Ruud Guillet, the elegant sweeper from Feyenoord, was released from defense to attack in the second half; virtually single-handed, he brought his country from the brink of defeat. One more outing like that, and the rebirth of the Dutch is only a formality.

And, to prove that oothing was learned from Denmark's failure in Budapest, my neck is offered on a final eight in the European championship: Belgium, France, Portugal, Denmark, Wales, West Germany, Romania and Spain. Then again, I would have gone hammer and sickle for the Soviet Unioo to be there too.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

OAKLAND—Signed Bruce Bochte, first baseman, to a one-year contract.

TORONTO—Added Bill Pinkham, catcher, to the roster.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

LEAGUE—Suspended Chicago defenseman Behn Wilson for four games for irresponsibly using his stick against Detroit center Steve Yzerman in a game Nov. 3.

BUFFALO—Returned Adam Creighton, center, to Ottawa of the Ontario Hockey Association.

HARTFORD—Called up Ross Yates, forward, from Binghamton of the American Hockey League. Sent Mark Paterson, defenseman, to Binghamton.

NEW JERSEY—Assigned Gary McAdam, right wing, to Maine of the American Hockey League.

The Associated Press

Dickerson Paces 36-13 Rout by Rams

Rookie running back Eric Dickerson rushed for 146 yards — increasing his National Football League-leading total to 1,369 — to lead the Los Angeles Rams to a 36-13 trouncing of the Falcons Monday night in Atlanta. Dickerson broke the Rams' single-season rushing total of 1,238 yards, set by Lawrence McCutcheon in 1977, and his two touchdowns gave him 19 for the year, two more than the franchise record he had shared with Elroy Hirsch and Wendell Tyler.

U.S. College Polls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points:

	Record	Pts	Pvs
1. Nebraska (59)	11-0-0	1,199	1
2. Texas (1)	9-0-0	1,137	2
3. Auburn	9-1-0	1,072	3
4. Illinois	9-1-0	990	5
5. Miami (Fla.)	10-1-0	985	6
6. So. Methodist	8-1-0	882	7
7. Georgia	8-1-1	754	4
8. Michigan	8-2-0	718	9
9. Brigham Young	9-1-0	706	8
10. Ohio St.	8-2-0	657	18
11. Iowa	8-2-0	590	12
12. Florida	7-2-1	508	14
13. Clemson	8-1-1	491	17
14. West Virginia	8-2-0	425	15
15. Washington	8-2-0	388	18
16. Alabama	7-2-0	346	16
17. Pittsburgh	8-2-0	304	20
18. Boston College	7-2-0	107	13
19. Missouri	7-3-0	84	—
20. Maryland	7-3-0	73	11

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International top 20 U.S. college football ratings, with first-place votes and records in parentheses:

1. Nebraska (40) 11-0-0	614
2. Texas (11) (9-0)	568
3. Auburn (9-1)	528
4. Miami (Fla.) (10-1)	469
5. Illinois (9-1)	465
6. Southern Methodist (8-1)	344
7. Georgia (8-1-1)	319
8. Michigan (8-2)	267
9. Brigham Young (9-1)	261
10. Ohio St. (8-2)	226
11. Iowa (8-2)	218
12. Florida (7-2-1)	148
13. Pittsburgh (8-2)	115
14. Washington (8-2)	97
15. West Virginia (8-2)	80
16. Alabama (7-2)	71
17. Missouri (7-3)	32
18. Baylor (7-2-1)	17
19. Boston College (7-2)	15
20. Oklahoma (7-3)	12

(Currently on NCAA probation, and hence ineligible for UPI top 20 consideration, are Clemson, Southern California, Arizona, Wichita St. and Southern Mississippi.)

NFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
AMERICAN CONFERENCE						
East						
Buffalo	7	4	0	.636	204	220
Miami	7	4	0	.636	225	181
Baltimore	6	5	0	.545	196	235
New England	6	5	0	.545	237	202
N.Y. Jets	4	7	0	.364	225	226
Central						
Pittsburgh	9	2	0	.818	277	101
Cleveland	6	5	0	.545	222	241
Cincinnati	4	7	0	.364	240	215
Houston	1	10	0	.091	193	318
West						
L.A. Raiders	8	3	0	.727	292	244
Denver	6	5	0	.545	192	196
Seattle	6	5	0	.545	274	258
Kansas City	5	6	0	.455	222	203
San Diego	4	7	0	.364	248	301
NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
East						
Dallas	9	2	0	.810	341	239
Washington	9	2	0	.810	372	235
St. Louis	4	6	1	.409	238	342
Philadelphia	4	7	0	.364	172	203
N.Y. Giants	2	8	1	.227	192	262
Central						
Green Bay	6	5	0	.545	304	309
Minnesota	6	5	0	.545	248	271
Detroit	5	6	0	.455	234	224
Chicago	4	7	0	.364	201	233
Tampa Bay	1	10	0	.091	158	259
West						
L.A. Rams	7	4	0	.636	258	227
San Francisco	7	4	0	.636	305	204
New Orleans	6	5	0	.545	230	249
Atlanta	4	7	0	.364	219	242

Monday's Result

L.A. Rams 36, Atlanta 13

Nov. 20

Detroit vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee
San Diego at St. Louis
Houston at Cincinnati
Minnesota at Pittsburgh
N.Y. Giants at Philadelphia
L.A. Raiders at Buffalo
Baltimore at Miami
Chicago at Tampa Bay
Cleveland at New England
Seattle at Denver
Kansas City at Dallas
San Francisco at Atlanta
Washington at L.A. Rams

Nov. 21

N.Y. Jets at New Orleans

Yacht Group to Debate 12-Meter Keels

By Joanne A. Fishman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The future of the 12-meter class, the type of yacht used in the America's Cup competition, will be at stake this week when the keel-boat committee of the International Yacht Racing Union, the sport's international governing body, meets in London.

At issue is whether 12-meters should be allowed to have winged keels, as did Australia II when it won the America's Cup in September.

Also of concern is whether proper procedures were followed by the international authority in arriving at a "confidential ruling" in 1982 that allowed the use of such wings. The release of the ruling amid the keel controversy last summer caused the U.S. Yacht Racing Union and the New York Yacht Club to withdraw their requests for a ruling on the legality of Australia II's winged keel.

The NYYC had contended that Australia II was not rated correctly because when the yacht heeled the leeward wing tilted down, giving her extra, unrated draft.

The keel-boat committee, responsible for interpreting the rules for all keel-boat classes, is made up of 14 members from 12 countries. Representing the United States are Timothea Larr of New York and Gary Mull of Oakland, California, both naval architects.

Larr said she is concerned about whether "at this point people really know what would be a fair way to rate wings."

Mull sees the matter of wings' being permitted as secondary to "the shabby way" in which the International Yacht Racing Union treated the U.S. union and the NYYC over the secret ruling. The dispute over Australia II's keel had continued for weeks before the British revealed that they had been given the secret ruling by Tony Watt, the international authority's chief measurer who also was the America's Cup measurer, and two others.

"Watt could have said early on to the United States contingent that there already had been a ruling on wings," said Mull.

■ **12-Meter Championship Set**

A 12-meter world championship will be staged at Porto Cervo, Sardinia, next September, United Press International reported Tuesday from London.

Commdore Gianfranco Alberini of host Yacht Club Costa Smeralda said the aim "is not to rival the America's Cup," but "to create top competition so that better prepared boats and crews can take part in both." He said he expects an international field of at least eight yachts.

Run under International Yacht Racing Union rules, the championship's anticipated format is a series of fleet races, followed by a round-robin series and then a final between the two top contenders.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Wilder, Bucs' Top Back, Out for Year

TAMPA, Florida (UPI) — James Wilder, who set a National Football League record two weeks ago with 42 carries against Pittsburgh, has been lost for the season, Tampa Bay coach John McKay said Monday. During Sunday's game against Cleveland, Wilder badly cracked two ribs "over the spleen and kidney area," said McKay.

Wilder was virtually the entire offense for the 1-10 Buccaneers. His 161 carries netted 640 yards, 407 of them in the last three games, and his 57 pass receptions leads the league. After setting the NFL mark for carries, Wilder ran for a club-record 219 yards in a 17-12 victory over Minnesota.

For the Record

Sunny's Halo, winner of the 1983 Kentucky Derby and Super Derby, has been retired to stud. Trainer David Cross said the colt will soon leave Santa Anita, California, for Kentucky, where he will stand at Domino Farm. The colt has been syndicated for $7.5 million. (AP)

Tony LaRussa, who led the Chicago White Sox to the American League West title, has been named manager of the year by The Sporting News. LaRussa received seven votes in the poll of the 26 major league managers, beating Baltimore's Joe Altobelli by one vote. Third in the balloting was Bobby Cox of Toronto. (UPI)

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(Continued From Back Page)

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OBSERVER

Odds and Ends in Politics

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A mathematician who believes our future lies not in our stars, nor in ourselves, but in numbers argues the Democrats can win the presidency next year by nominating a man named Buck, Norman or Pete.

His theory holds that modern U.S. politics since Franklin Roosevelt — the first modern American politician — is governed not by ideology, party registration, public-relations flummery or television, but by an immutable system involving the first letters of politicians' names and their numerical placements in the alphabet.

Studying the nine presidents from Roosevelt through Reagan, an astonishing fact emerges: Eight of the nine had first names starting with even numbers, as follows:

Franklin (6), Harry (8), Dwight (4), John (10), Lyndon (12), Richard (18), Jimmy (10) and Ronald (18).

At first glance, the theory that destiny insists on an even-numbered first-name in the White House seems to be shattered by Gerald Ford, with his odd-numbered G (7).

☐

This apparent anomaly, however, turns out to strengthen the theory once we recall that Gerald was the only one of the nine who was never elected. He was appointed by Richard to the vice presidency to succeed the resigned Spiro (a doomed odd-number 19), succeeded to the presidency when Richard stepped down, and was beaten in the election when he had to face the even-numbered Jimmy (10).

Could there be clearer evidence that we are living in the era of the tyrannical even number? Yes. A glance at losing candidates since 1936 seals the case. With his powerful even 6, Franklin easily dispatched Alfred (1) Landon and Wendell (23) Willkie.

To be sure, Thomas E. Dewey was a 20, but his middle initial E (5) was powerless against Roosevelt's even-numbered D (4). Even against Harry S. Truman, with his 8 up front but a dismal 19 in the middle, Dewey's 20 and 5 couldn't win. Why? Harry S. Truman contained six even-numbered letters; Thomas E. Dewey, only three.

Adlai, with his disabling 1, was easily beaten by even-numbered Dwight (4). And though Richard Nixon went into the 1960 campaign with a good even 18, he was up against John F. Kennedy, who not only had a 10 up front, but also a 6 to start his middle name. Nixon was stuck with a losing M. (13).

Against Lyndon B. Johnson (12 up front, 2 in the middle, 10 in the thrid position), poor Barry Goldwater fielded a 2 with "Barry" but the G in Goldwater doomed him with an odd 7.

George (7) McGovern made an easy meal for Richard (18) Nixon in 1972. The 10 that enabled Jimmy Carter to beat Gerald (7) Ford in 1976 wasn't good enough to stand up against Ronald Reagan's 18 in 1980, since his second name with its hopeless C (3), was easily beaten by the even-numbered 18 Ronald was packing in "Reagan."

These studies make possible some reasonable mathematical predictions about the coming presidential campaign. First, the following Democratic candidates probably cannot win:

Alan (1) Cranston; Ernest (5) Hollings; Gary (7) Hart; George (7) McGovern; Walter (23) Mondale.

The three who might have a chance are John (10) Glenn; Jesse (10) Jackson; and Reubin (18) Askew.

Running against Ronald Reagan (18, 18), however, neither John Glenn (10, 7) nor Reubin Askew (18, 1) has enough even numbers for victory. The only one who has enough to give the president a fight is Jesse Jackson, with his impressive 10, 10 to pit against Ronald Reagan's 18, 18.

☐

Even Jackson must lose though under the burden of nine odd-numbered letters in his full name, since Reagan is burdened with only six.

Still there may be hope for the Democrats. Since Roosevelt the presidency has been won by a 4 (Dwight), a 6 (Franklin), an 8 (Harry), two 10s (John and Jimmy), a 12 (Lyndon), and two 18s, (Ronald and Richard). It seems probable that the even-numbered series is crying out to be fulfilled, with a 2, a 14 and a 16. If so the Democrats' only hope may be to nominate a Buck (2) a Norman (14) or a Pasquale (16).

New York Times Service

Hortense Calisher

A Novelist Ventures Some Thoughts On Gravity and Space Voyages

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Few people give gravity a thought. Their feet are on the ground, always have been, and that is that. Only its absence in the ordinary sense, as in space flight, elevates gravity from the feet to the mind, where it must linger as a memory of that which has been left behind. Gravity, in the mind of Hortense Calisher, is part of the "dowry we give up when we go into outer space."

Although she has never flown in space, being a novelist, Calisher has for several years wondered what it must be like, physically and spiritually, to leave the earth and gravity in search of a future elsewhere. She wondered what would motivate non-astronauts to undertake such a venture and how they might react to the challenges and stresses.

She found herself almost alone in her thoughts. Just as people take gravity for granted, she said, "We take the scientific miracles of our time into our daily life, but not into our consciousness. Here was the space age going on, and almost everyone I knew relegated it to science fiction, to unreality. But we are moving into space now, and it could revolutionize our life."

Out of this thinking came Calisher's just-published ninth novel, "Mysteries of Motion." In the book, set in the not-so-distant future, sometime before the end of this century, she explores the lives of seven people who embark in a large space shuttle, en route to the first orbiting habitat for a colony of fairly ordinary people, not scientists and astronauts.

The book is a notable departure from Calisher's previous work. One of her early novels, "Journal from Ellipsia," was a fantasy about an imaginary planet. But in that and in her other work, as she said, "I've been writing about the innerness of people. I still am, but I'm verging toward writing about the physicality of events."

But the book does not belong to the genre of science fiction, which Calisher says bores her. She said she deliberately avoided any futuristic flavor to the spaceship technology and the action during the flight. The technology is, instead, a vague prop for the characters. "I never went to Canaveral," she said. "I'd rather imagine it." Still, there is action and suspense as the seven characters in Cabin 6 of the Courier, the spaceship's name, fail to reach their destination and then await their fate, each in his or her own way. Their fate is seemingly in the hands of an unseen force.

Tom Gilpin, the narrator, an idealist who promoted the flight, seems to explain the book's title and guiding principle. On the eve of liftoff, Gilpin is saying:

"In the movements we make toward one another's mystery, surely there is where life most is. Those ever-shadowy movements — who does not make them, and who is exempt from studying them? But on the Courier I would be closest to the nature of motion itself. This is why I and the others, and a great nation, are being drawn there, and why history is. For when people are in thrall to a certain physical motion, then life appears to them to be at its height. Meanwhile, swung like an undercarriage below any large vehicle is that other continuous movement — small, rotor, and fatal — between the people themselves."

They leave an earth that has been largely spoiled by mankind, as Calisher suggests in the book. But she does not intend it to be an exercise in pessimism. "I think we're in terrible trouble as a species," she remarked. "But I began hopeful and I guess I'll end that way."

In a sense, they also seem to be leaving their bodies behind. For in the absence of gravity, Calisher has Gilpin say, "the body can never be quite natural again." And at the time of launching, Gilpin says: "Goodbye my own, my native land, body, foot."

For these and other reasons, explored through the seven travelers, Calisher sees space travel transcending all previous human experiences in motion. As she writes:

"In the day of the wagon wheel, or the freighter coaling into the sunset, or the ocean liner with its cups of tea, or the trains probing the Rockies and carrying a honeymoon couple or a corpse, n life and its journey were synonymous. The two voyages were one. An air trip is a pocket out of life, an anti-life means to an end, with a tray and a toilet between. But in outer space, with the means so huge and the journey so far, what then? Time — what would it become? All that gear — would it become household, or at least a caravan? Put real people there, with real lives behind them, and could the old continuity come again?

"Which would win out, the voyage or the life?"

The voyage will be taken, nonetheless, Calisher thinks. "If we think of somewhere to go, we always go," she said. "In a sense this is our intellectual glory."

The writer is already working on her next novel, which will not be about space. But would she, having made the journey in her imagination, like to go into space herself? The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is considering a plan to permit private citizens, including writers, to fly on some of the future space shuttle missions.

"No, no," she replied, as if surprised by the question. "I'm too old."

She was born in Manhattan in 1911. But as she thought about it some more — perhaps she had never before given it a thought, like people who never think about gravity — she reversed herself.

"I'm really not that old," Calisher said, finally. "Perhaps I would like to. Yes, I'd very much like to go into space."

Thomas Victor

Author Calisher: "I'd rather imagine it."

PEOPLE

Golden Gate Blues

A businessman from West Germany who was mugged twice in the same day says his future sightseeing will be done by car. After arriving in San Francisco for a petroleum engineering convention, **Wolfgang Schaefer**, 36, and a friend decided to tour the city, starting with a trip Sunday to Golden Gate Park. "About 4 P.M. we thought we would walk back to the hotel," said Schaefer, of Kassel. "It was such a nice afternoon, the rain had stopped and it was not a long walk." **Police Inspector Joseph Toomey** said four men in their 20s grabbed Schaefer's camera bag, containing his camera and equipment valued at more than $500. Schaefer ran after the four men while his friend tried to call police, but the robbers disappeared into a housing project. Schaefer said he stopped near eight youths and asked: "Please help me find those men. They took my camera." Instead of helping Schaefer, the youths attacked, grabbing him by the collar and hitting him about the shoulders and head, Toomey said. One of them stole Schaefer's wallet. They got about $50 in U.S. currency and $200 worth of German marks, according to the police reports.

☐

Thousands of Bangladeshis, many waving the Union Jack, cheered Britain's **Queen Elizabeth** Tuesday as she placed a wreath on the mass grave of the nation's independence fighters. The queen and her husband, **Prince Philip**, making their first visit to the subcontinent in 21 years, passed impoverished farming and fishing villages along the 18-mile route northeast from Dhaka to the war memorial. The memorial contains the mass grave of the unknown dead of the 1971 war for independence from Pakistan. The 57-year-old monarch, on her 68th official overseas tour since her coronation in 1951, arrived in Bangladesh from Kenya Monday night. The royal couple is scheduled to leave for neighboring India Thursday to open the summit of Commonwealth nations, which begins Nov. 23.

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The late Democratic Senator **Henry Jackson**, the Soviet dissident **Yosef Begun** and the former French cabinet minister **Simone Veil** have been named to share the first Shield of Jerusalem award for "defense of the rights of the Jew people." Jackson, who died of heart attack Sept. 1, had a lo record of support of Israel and d fense of Soviet Jews. His share the $100,000 prize will be given his widow. Begun, a mathematici and engineer, is now serving a year prison term on charges praising Israel and attacking Sov policy toward Jews. Veil, minist of health under former Prime Mi ister **Valéry Giscard d'Estaing**, was cited for her aid to hundreds of Jewish children during the Nazi o cupation of France. The judges als awarded a special $100,000 prize former Israeli Prime Minister **Me achem Begin** for "lifelong dedic tion to the defense of the Jewis people." . . . The actress **Cic Tyson**, whose films include "Th Autobiography of Miss Jane Pit man," is among 18 women over ag 40 recognized by the Wonde Woman Foundation for coura promoting peace and creativi Tyson was cited as a Woman o Courage as the awards were pre sented by **John Chancellor** of NB News at the foundation's seco annual awards ceremony. Chance lor described the women, wh share $120,000 in prize money, "women who have the strength fight, to dare, to laugh at fate, live through injustice and tri umph." Another recipient was **A nes Mary Mansour** of Lansi Mich., who resigned from the Si ters of Mercy after a Vatican ul matum that she publicly conde abortions or quit the state agen that administered Medicaid pa ments for them. . . . **Lieuten Colonel Guion S. Bluford**, fi black astronaut to fly into spac and **Vanessa Williams**, first bla Miss America, won Trailblaz Awards, a new category in th Black Achievement awards giv by Ebony magazine. A special Lif time Achievement award went **Count Basie**.

☐

The Academy Award-winni actress **Glenda Jackson** will tea acting to 14 students this summ at Scranton University, univers officials said. Jackson, who re ceived an honorary degree in 19 from the Jesuit university, will be gin the five-week course July 2 Jackson won an Oscar for leadin actress in "A Touch of Class" i 1973 and in "Women in Love" i 1970.

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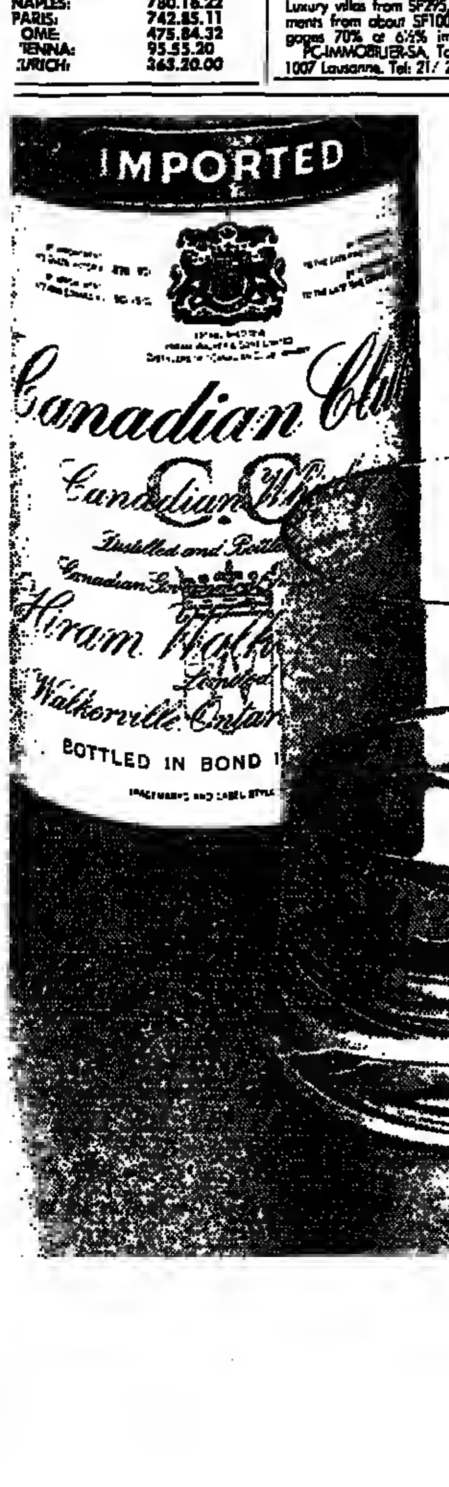

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